

2 T H E
E N G L I S H
S C H O O L - M A S T E R,

Teaching all his Scholars, of what age
soever, the most easie, short, and perfect order of
distinct Reading, and true Writing our English tongue,
that hath ever yet been known or
published by any.

And further also, teacheth a direct Course, how any
unskillfull person may easily both understand any hard English
words, which they shall in Scriptures, Sermons, or elsewhere hear
or read: and also be made to use the same aptly themselves; and
generally whatsoever is necessary to be known for the *English* Speech: So that
he which hath this Book only, needeth to buy no other to make him fit
from his Letters unto the *Grammar-School*, for an *Apprentice*, or any
other his private use, so far as concerneth *Engl^{ish}*. And therefore
is made not only for Children, though the first Book be
meer childish for them, but also for all other,
especially for those that are ignorant
in the *Latine Tongue*.

the next Page the *School-Master* hangeth forth his Table
to the view of all Beholders, setting forth some of the chief
Commodities of his Profession.

Devised for thy sake that wantest any part of this skill, by *Edward*
Coote Master of the Free-school in *St. Edmunds Bury*.

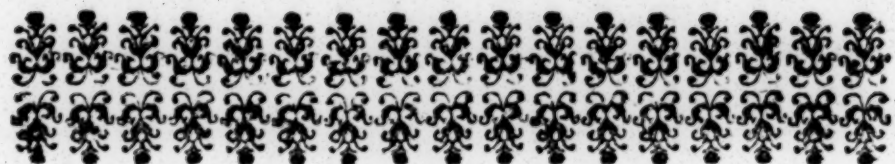
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The School Master to his Profession.

I Profess to teach thee that art utterly ignorant, to read perfectly, to write truly, and with judgment, to understand the true reason of our English tongue, with great expedition and pleasure.

I will teach thee that art imperfect in either of them, to perfect thy skill in few days with great ease.

I undertake to teach my Scholars, that shall be trained up for any Grammer-school, that they shall never err in writing the true Orthography of any word truly pronounced: what ease and benefit it will bring unto School-masters, they best know: and the same proffer do I make to all other both men and women, that now for want thereof are ashamed to write to their best friends; for which I have heard many Gentlemen offer much.

I assure all School-masters of the English tongue, that they shall not only teach their Scholars with great perfection, but also they shall with more ease and profit, and in shorter time teach a hundred Scholars, then before they could teach forty.

I hope by this plain and short way of teaching, to encourage many to read, that never otherwise would have learned And so more knowledge will be brought into this land, and more books bought then otherwise would have been.

I shall ease the poorer sort of much charge they have bin at, in maintaining their children long at School, and in buying of many books.

Strangers that do now blame our tongue of difficulty and uncertainty, shall by me plainly see and understand those things which they have thought hard.

I do teach the first part of Arithmetick to know or write any number.

By the practice therunto adjoynd, all Learners shall so frame and tune their voices, as that they shall truly or naturally pronounce any kinde of stile in either Prose or Verse.

By the same practice children shall learn in a Catechism, the
A 2 know-

The Preface to the Reader.

knowledge of the principles of true Religion, with precepts of vertue and civill behaviour.

I have made a part of a brief Chronology for practising of reading hard words, wherein thou shalt be much helped for the understanding of the Bible and other Histories: and a Grammar-schooler learn to know when his Authors, both Greek and Latin lived, and when the principal Histories in them were done. I have set down a Table containing and teaching the true writing, and understanding of any hard English word, borrowed from the Greek, Latin or French, and how to know the one from the other, with the interpretation thereof by a plain English word: whereby the children shall be prepared for the understanding of thousands of Latine words before they enter the Grammar-school, which also will bring much delight and judgement to others. Therefore, if thou understandest not any word in this Book, not before expounded, keep the Table. If I be generally received, I shall cause one uniform manner of teaching, a thing which as it hath brought much profit unto the Latine tongue, so would it do to all other Languages, if the like were practised.

Finally, I have given thee such examples for fair Writing, whereby in every School all bad hands may be abandoned; that if thou shouldest buy the like of any other (which thou shalt seldom find in England) they alone will cost thee much more money then I ask thee for my whole Profession.

If thou desirest to be further satisfied for the performance of these things: read the Preface: where thou shalt also see the reason of some things in the first Book, which thou mightest otherwise dislike.

The Preface for directions to the Reader.

O Ther men in their writing (gentle Reader) may justly use such stile, as may declare learning or eloquence fit for a School; but I am imforced of necessity, to affect that plain rudeness, which may fit the capacity of those persons with whom I have to deal; the learned sort are able to understand my purpose, and to reach the Treatise without further directions. I am now therefore to direct my speech to the unskiltull, which desire to make use of it for their own private benefit, and to such men and women of trade, as Taylors, Weaver, Shop keepers, Seamsters, and such others, as have undertaken the charge of teaching others; Give me leave therefore (I beseech thee) to speak plainly and familiarly to thee; yea, let me intreat thee to give all diligent regard to those things which I shall deliver unto thee: I seek nothing by thee, but thy own pleasure, ease and profit, and the good of thy Scholars. If peradventure for 2 or 3 dayes, at the first, it may seem somewhat hard or strange unto thee, yet be not discouraged, neither cast it from thee; for if thou take but diligent pains in it but 4 dayes, thou shalt learn many very profitable things that thou never knewest, yea, thou shalt learn more of the English tongue, then any man of thy calling (not being a Grammarian) in England knoweth: thou shalt teach thy Scholars with better commendation, and profit then any other (not following this order) teacheth, and thou mayest sit on thy Shop-board, at thy looms, or at thy needle, and never hinder thy work to hear thy Scholars, after thou hast once made this little book familiar to thee. The practice and order of study, I know is a stranger to thee; yet must thou now be sure that thou passe not over any one word before thou well understand it. If thou canst not find out the meaning and true use of any rule or word, and having none present to help thee, make a mark thereat with thy pen or pin until thou meetest with thy Minister or other learned Scholars, of whom thou mayest enquire; and do not think it any discredit to declare thy want, being in a matter pertaining to Grammar, or other such things, as those of thy condition are usually unacquainted with: rather assure thy self, that all wise men will commend thee that desirest knowledge, which many reject; but they which refuse to be directed, I know are such as delight in their sottish ignorance, like Scoggins Priest, who because he had used his old *Mumpsimus*, for these dozen years, would not leave it for the other new *Sumpsimus*, though it be never so good. Two things generally you must mark for the use of this Book. First, the true understanding of it in the matter. Secondly, the manner of learning it, if thou be only a Scholar; then the order of teaching it; if thou be also a teacher. And for the first, where I profess to teach with far more ease and pleasure to the learner, and therefore with greater speed then others, understand the reason. Thou hast but two principall things to learn, to spell truly any word of one syllable, and to divide truly any word of many. For the first, I have disposed syllables, so in the first Book, howsoever at the first sight they may seem common, as thou canst meet none, but either thou hast it here set down, or at least so many like both for the beginning or end, as that none can be pronounced unto thee, that thou shalt not be skiltull in.

And

The Preface to the Reader.

And I have begun with the easiest, proceeding by degrees unto harder, that they first learned, all other will follow with very little labour. These syllables known, because all words, be they never so long or hard be made of them, thou hast nothing to learn but to divide them; for which I have laid down so easie and certain rules (believe me that have tried) as thou shalt never err in any hard word: I doubt not but thine own experience shall finde this to be true, and so my promise in that point performed to the full. Marvel not, why in this first Book, I have differed in writing many syllables from the usual manner; yea from my self in the rest of my Works, as *templ* without (e) and (*tun*) with one (n) and *plum* not plume. My reason is, I have put there no more letters then are of absolute necessity, when in the rest I have followed custome; yea often I write the word diversly (if it be used differently) the better to acquaint thee with any kinde of writing. Touching the speeches at the end of the 1, 2, 4, 7. and 8. Chapters, regard not the matter (being vain) but my purpose, which is to bring thee to present use of reading words of of one syllable, which thou hast learned to spell and so thou mayest have nothing in the second book to learn, but onely division of words, and other hard Observations. The titles of the Chapters and notes in the margin (which I would have thee always diligently read and mark) will make these things more plain unto thee.

Also where I undertake to make thee write the true Orthography on any word truly pronounced, I must mean it of those words whose writing is determined, for there are many, wherein the best English men in this Land, are not agreed, as some write malicious deriving it from malice. others write malitious, as from the Latin *Malitiosus*. So some write German from the Latin, some German from the French. Neither do I deal with proper names or strang words of Art in the several sciences, nor the unknown terms of peculiar countries (if they differ from ordinary rules) unless sometimes on some special occasion. I know ere this, thou thyself that art a Teacher, to hear thou maiest with more ease and profit teach a hundred scholars, then before forty: follow my advice, and I warrant thee success. Let every one of thy scholars (for the best thou hast shall learn that here, which he never knew, neither needeth he any other for English) provide and use this book, then divide thy scholars in 2, 3, or 4 sorts, as thy number is (for more thou needest not, although thou hast an hundred scholars) and place so many of these as are needest, of like forwardness, in one lesson or form, as in Grammar schools, and so go through the whole number not making above 4 companies at the most: so that thou shalt have but some lecture to hear if thou hast an hundred scholars: whereas before thou hadst forty lectures, though but forty scholars. Then when thou wouldest hear any form, call them forth all, be it ten, twenty or more together, hear two or three that thou suspectest, to be most negligent, or of dullest conceit, and let the other attend, or let one read one line, sentence or part, another the next and so through

The Preface to the Reader.

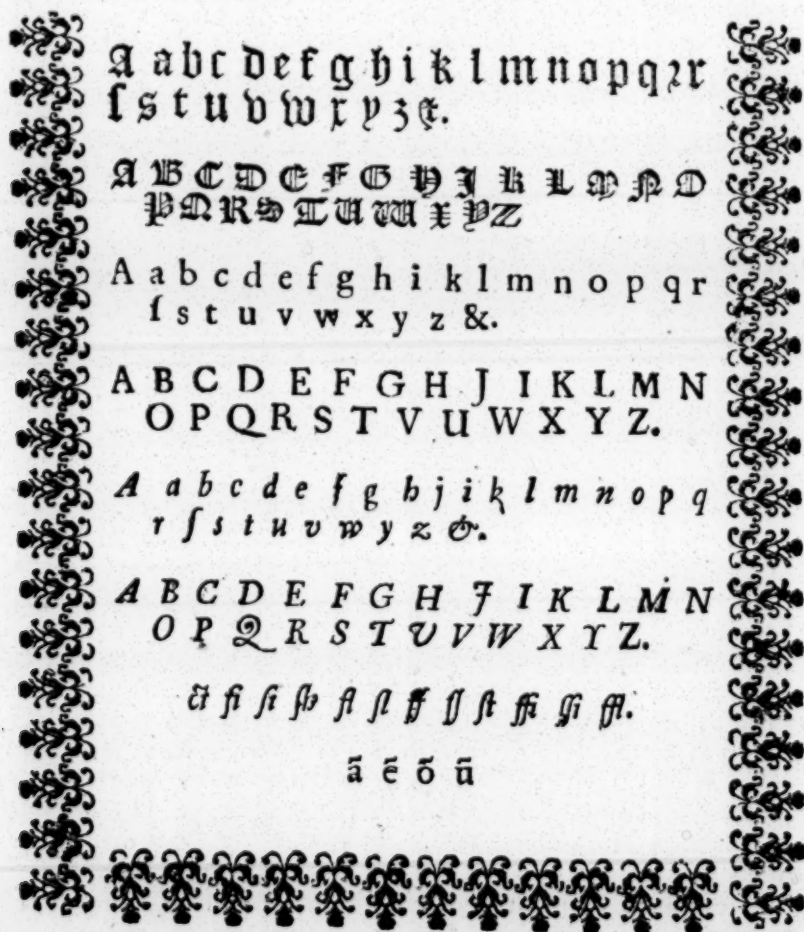
through, so that all do somewhat, and none know when or what shall be enquired of him, encourage the most diligent and tenderest natures. And thus doubt not, but thou shalt do more good unto twenty in one hour, then before unto tour in several lessons. For by apposing each other, as I have directed in the end of the second book, emulation and fear of discredit, will make them envy who shall excel; by this means also, every one in a higher form shall be well able to help those under him, and that without loss of time, seeing thereby he repeareth that which he hath lately learned. Now touching the framing and sweet tuning of the voice, I have given thee this help: I have added for prose all sort of stile, both dialogue and other; and for Verse, Psalms, and other verses of all the several sorts usuall, which being well taught, will frame thee to the natural reading of any English. But here I must make earnest request to all carefull Ministers, that as they tender the good education of the youth in their Parishes, they would sometimes repair unto the schools of such Teachers, as are not Gramarians, to hear their children pronounce and so help such with their discretion, that desire to use this Book in their schools; for it is lamentable to see into what ignorant handling silly little children chance, which should at first be most skilfully grounded, which is the only cause of such wofull ignorance in so many men and women that cannot now write (without great error) one sentence of true English; therefore let Parents now be carefull to whom they commit their children.

But to return to my teaching Trade-men, if thou desirest to be informed how to teach this Treatise, mark diligently the directions given in all places of the book, and as thy scholar is in saying his lesson, mark what words he misseth, and then note with thy pen or pin and let him repeat them at the next lecture, and so until he be perfect, not regarding those where he is skilfull. And let his fellows also remember them to appose him in their appositions. But me thought I heard thee say, that my reasons have perswaded thee to be willing to teach this, but thou canst not move all their parents to be willing to bestow so much money in a book at first. Tell them from me, that they need buy no more, and then they shall save much by the bargain; but they will reply, that this little young childe will have torn it before it be half learned. Then answer them, that a remedy is provided for them also, which is this; First, the Printer upon sight hereof, framed the Horn-book according to the order of this book making the first part of my second page, the matter thereof, which in my opinion he did with good reason, for a childe may by this treatise almost learn to spell perfectly in as little time, as learn well the Horn-book. But this latter being first learned, being the ground-work of spelling, all the rest of this work will be gotten with small labour. Secondly, I have so disposed the placing of my first Book, that if the childe should tear out every leaf as fast as he learneth, yet it shall not be greatly hurtfull, for every new following chapter repeareth and teacheth again all that went before. I hope if it be a reasonable man at this entrance in them prefixeth the manner how to understand the use of them, whereunto I refer thee, having been already over tedious.

For

The Preface to the Reader.

For the particular ordinary sounding of the Letters, I wholly omit, leaving it to the ordering of the Teacher, especially it being sufficiently and learnedly handled by another. Thus have I so parlied and lisp'd unto thee, as that I hope thou understandest my purpose and single heart for thy good, which if I finde accepted, I may peradventure hereafter proceed in my course for the ease and speedy attaining the learned language; an Argument, which as it is more pertinent to my profession, so might it be rather expected from me than this poor Pamphlet. But in the mean time if in this you find my words true, accept my good will, and give glory to GOD.





The first Book of the English School-master.

CHAP. I.

TEaching all syllables of two letters, beginning with the easiest, and joyning them together that are of the like sound, as you may perceive by placing (c) betwixt (k) and (s) and coupling them as you see, and then teaching to read words of two letters.

The Titles of the chapters must not be taught the Scholar, but only direct the Teacher.

a e i o u

Ab eb ib ob ub
Ad ed id od ud
Af ef ff of uf
Ag eg ig og ug
Ah eh** oh**
Al el il ol ul
Am em im om um
An en in on un
Ap ep fp op up
Ar er tr or ur
At et it ot ut
Ak ek ik ok uk
Ac ec ic oc uc
As es is os us
Az ez iz oz uz
Ai ei* oi*
Ap ep* oy*
Au eu* ou*
Aw ew* ow*
Ar er tr or ur

Diphthongs.

If you do ill lie on us all;
Ah it is so, he is my foe,
Who be to me, if I do so,

a e i o u

Ba be bi bo bu
Da de di do du
Fa fe fi fo fu
Ga ge gi go gu
Ha he hi ho hu
La le li lo lu
Ma me mi mo mu
Na ne ni no nu
Pa pe pi po pu
Ra re ri ro ru
Ta te ti to tu
Ka ke ki ko ku
Ca ce ci co cu
Sa se si so su
Za ze zi zo zu
Ja je ji jo ju
Pa pe po
Ma be bi bo bu
Wa we wi wo wu
Qua que qui quo quu
Vp go on, O I see a py,
So it is, if I do lye
Wo is me, Oh I dy.
You see in me no lye to be.
B

CHAP.

When your Scholar hath perfectly learned his letters, teach him to know his vowels, and after two or three dayes when he is skilfull in them teach him to call all the other letters consonants, and so proceed with the other words of art; as they stand in the Margent never troubling his memory with a new word before he be perfect in the old. c, before a, o, u, like k, but before e, o, i, like f, if no other letters come between.

Now may you teach your Scholar, that he can spell no word without a vowel. Teach him that (y) is put for (i) the vowel, and make him read these lines distinctly.

The first Book of the

the former Chapter, with the like practise of reading. Lastly, it teacheth syllables made of Dipthongs.

Appose your scholar in these as I wished you in the third chapter, for the same purpose the first of these is ever (f) or (ch.)

Make your scholar know perfectly these dipthongs, and use him to spell the two last by their sound and not call them double ee, or double oo.

The former chapters do fully teach to begin any word: these are of endings, which we call terminations; therefore here I am enforced to use syllables that are not words.

Sera sere seri sero sera
Skra skre skri skro skru
Scla sele sceli scelo sciu
Skla skle skli sklo sklu.
Mla mlie mlii mlo mlu.
Mra mre mri mro mru.

Stra stre stri stro stru,
Spla sple spli splo splu.
Spra spre spru spro spru.
Thra thre thri thro thru
Thwa thwe thwi thwo thru.

Sera crap serat seret seru sere scrub. (Thug.
Shra thrap thre thred threw, thri thrig thrii, thru thrub
Sera strap strau strap, stre stres, strey stroy strot.
Spla splat spli split
Sora sprat, spre spred, spri sprig.
Thra, thral, thro throt thru thum.

Al all tail quail, Alai Alaid, brai brain t wain wat wait,
Bia brau braul serall lau lam.
Tot toil bot bail spoil, Tot join corn hoi hois.
Dour pour out skout for foil scoul clout hon hots.
Fæ fæd blæd the thæp fæ fæl hæl quæn.
Bo bow book look hock stow god fol hool stol.

CHAP. IV.

Teaching all syllables of three letters that can end any word of two consonants.

Abl ebl ibl obl ubl
Abz ebs ibs obs ubs
Ach ech ich och uch
Acl ecl icl ocl ucl
Akl ekl ikl okl ukl
Adg edg idg odg udg
Ads eds ids ods uds
Alf elf ilf olf ulf
Alb elb ilb old uld
Alk elk ilk olk ukl
Alm elm ilm olm ulm.

Alb elb ilb olb ulb
Alp elp ilp olp ulp
Als els ils ols uls
Alt elt ilt olt ult
Amb emb imb omb umb
Amp emp imp omp ump
Ans ens ins onts uns
And end ind ond und
Ang eng ing ong ung
Ank enk ink onk unk
Ans ens ins ons uns

Ant

Ant ent int ont unt
 Apl epl (pt epl upl,
 Aps eps ips ops ups
 Apt ept ipt ept upt
 Arb rrb irb orb u. b force
 Aid rrd i d ezburt with
 Art erf irf ozt urf re,
 Arg rrg irg ozg urg
 Ark erk irk ork urk
 Arm rem irm ozm urm
 Arn rin irn ozn urn

Arp rrp irp ozp urp
 Ais ers ks ois uis
 Art rit irt ozt urt
 Ath th ith eth uth
 Ask rek sek esk usk
 Aa ed id ed ud
 Asp sp isp esp upsp
 Ait eit itit eit uit
 Ath rth ith eth uth
 Ait etl itl etl utl
 Ais rts its ots uts

CHAP. VII.

ADjoineth the syllables of the former Chapters with the first of the first Chapters, and others that begin syllables with such practice of reading.

Wa bab babl. Ga gad gadl wzabl szabl.
 We peb pebl. Wi bib bibl nibl, dzi dzibl, szzi szzibl.
 Co cob cobl Go geb gobl, hob hobl.
 Hu hub hubl, fu stub stubl.
 Cra crab cras, dra drab dras, sta stabs
 We web webs, Ri rib ribs.
 Lo leb lobs, so sob sobl, tu tub tubs.
 Ri ich rich, whi which, qu uch much. su such
 La lad lads, sha shads, squads. We bed beds pets
 Li lid lids. Go god gods rods.
 Bab af baf kraf.
 Ha haf haft, De def deff clef.
 Gi gif gift list rift, fi fiff clift
 Lo lol lost soft.
 La laugh. Hi high nigh.
 Da dag dagl wzagl dzagl stragl.
 Gi gig gigl, wi wig wzig wzigl.
 Go gog gogl.
 Ba bal bald, sea seal scald, Be bel held geld.
 Gi gil gild, mil mild, child wild.

You may some-
 time spell this
 way, if the
 word will be
 more easie
 which especia-
 lly when the
 word endeth in
 (ch, gh, or
 sh) for then
 they cannot
 easily be divi-
 ded.

The first Book of the

nants will follow b, and let him answer l, or r, and so practice him in all the rest for the more perfect he is in them, the more ease and benefit you shall find, when you come to the rules of division in the second booke call (h) a consonant here & elsewhere for examples sake which properly is not so, to a void multitude of rules.

Era ere cri tro cra
Dra dre dri dro dya
Dwa dwe dwi dwo dya
Fla fle flt flo flu
Fra fre fri fro fru
Gla gle gli glo glu
Gna gne gni gno gnu
Gra gre gri gro gru
Hna hne hni hno hnu
Pla ple pli plo plu
Pra pre pri pro pra
Sra sre sri sro slu
Ska ske ski sko sku

Sha she shi sho shu
Sla sle sli slo slu
Sma sme smi smo smu
Sna sne sni sno snu
Spa spe spi spo spu
Sta ste sti sto stu
Swa swe swi swo swu
Squa sque squi squo squ
Tha the thi tho thu
Tra tre tri tro tru
Twa twe twi two twu
Uha whe whi who wlu
Uza we wri wo wru

CHAP. IV.

Here are adjoynd the syllables of the former Chapters with the second sort of those in the first Chapter, beginning with (ab) and then teach them to read words made of those syllables.

Although I have so disposed these words as that the latter chapters are a repetition of the former, yet would I have scholars in every Point say over some of that they have learned, & appose one another, as I have taught in the first chapter of the second booke.

Bla blab ble bled bles blew blit blis blo blot
Bra brag brand bra bras brat Bray
Bre bred bret brew, bu buri, bro brow
Cha champ chap chas chat, che chew
Chi chil chip, cho ched chop chu chub
Cra crab crag crant, cre crew
Cri crib, cro crob, cro cros, cru crum
Dra drab dras drag dram dray drap
Dre dreg, dri drip, dro droo, drop dya
Dwe dwel
Fla flag flay flat flato flay fle fled
Fli lit flo lot flow flu flay
Fra frad, fre fret, fri frig, fre frog, from froto.
Gla glad glas, gle glow, gli glu
Glo glos glow, glu gluu, gnat
Gna nat gnaw.
Gra goat gray, gri grin, gro gros,
Hna knap knaw, kni knit
Hno kno, know, knu knub knug

English School-Master.

5

Pla plat play. Plo plob plot plow. Plu plum.

Pra prat pray. Pre pres Pri prig.

* Sca scab scan scar.

Ske skeg skay skew. Ski skill skin skip

Seo scot scot seal seum.

Sha shed shad shal. Shed shel shew.

Sla slab slay sle flew.

Slit lid slip flit. Slo stop slow. Sla sut.

Some smel smi smit. Smo smot. Smu smut.

Sna snag snap snat. Sni snip. Sno snow. Snu snut.

Spa span spar. Spe sped spel spein.

Spil spil spin spit, spo spot, spi spur.

Sta stat stag star stay, Ste stem.

Sti stil stil stir, sto stod stor stow, stu stub stut sur.

Swa swad swag swan swap sway, swe swel.

Swi swig swit swim.

Tha thar, that thaw. The them then they.

Thi thin this. Tho thou. Thu thus.

Tra trap tray. Tre trep. Try trim trip.

Tro trop trow trov. Tru trub trug.

Twi twig.

(whom

Uha what. Uhe when whey. Uhi whip. Uho whol

Ua wrap. Ure Uren. Ui wig wyl. Uo wrot.

Squa squab squad squar. Squi squib.

I met a man by the way this day, who when he saw me, hit me a blow that it did swell, for that I did not stir my cap when I met him. But I fled from him and ran my way: Then did he fret and out-ran me, and drew out his staffe, that had a knot on the end, and hit me a clap on the scull, and a cross-blow on the leg, so that I did skip at it: Yet was I glad to know, and to see as in a glass my bad spot: and I will pray him, that if he shall see me so gross, and so far out of the way, that he will whip me well, so that I may know what I am to do.

CHAP. V.

Setteth down first all syllables with four letters, beginning with three consonants. Secondly, joyneth them like

The first Book of the
CHAP. I I.

Teacheth to joyne the two former sort of syllables together, I mean (*ab* and *ba*) and so the rest, with practice of reading the same sorts of words of three letters. And here you see that this and every new Chapter doth so repeat all that went before, that y^e ur Schol^{er} may forget nothing.

Here you may teach your scholars to call these words syllables and that so many letters as we spell together, we call a syllable and you may repeat the first two letters as oft as the capacity of a child shall require it And for the more pleasure of the child, I have used such syllables as are used for English words.

Ba bad ba bad ba ter bat bay.

Bi bid bi bec be bet

Bi bid bi b'a bi bil bi bit

Bo bot be ben be bes be? boy

Bu buy tuf bus tu bul bu buc buz.

Da dad dag day dam daw day.

De den det de det.

Di did idg dim din dip.

Do dog dol dep doz dot tow.

Du dup dul du dum.

Fa fal fan far fa fat.

Fe fed fel fe sent fi w.

Fo fog for fop so fep.

Ga gad ga gap.

Gi gib gig gil. **G**o gob gop got.

Gu gub gug gul gu gum gun cup gut.

Ha had hag hap ha hat haw hay.

He hed hel hem hen hew.

Hi hid hil him hi hip his hit.

Ho hod hog ho hom ho hot hop.

Hu huf hug hul hu hum hu.

La lad lag lap la las law lay.

Le led leg le les let.

Li lib lig lim li lip.

Lo lob lo lol lep les lot low.

Lu lug lu lul.

Ma mad mam man ma map mas maw may.

Me meg men mes. **M**i mil mi m's

Mo mod mos mow. **M**u mul mum mur

Na nag nam na. **N**e nel net ne new.

Fi fil fin fir fit,

Fu ful fur.

Ge ges get.

English School-Master.

Pi nib nil nip, no nob noz, not now
 Pu num mun nut.
 Pa pan pas pat paw pat pay
 Pe ped peg pen, pi pio pil pir
 Po pos pot, pupul pur pus put
 Ra rag ran ran rad rat raw rap.
 Re red raw. Ri rib rig rin rip.
 Ro rob rod ros rot. Ru rub rut rug run.
 Ta tap tar tar, te teg tel teu tow
 Ti tib til tin tip tit, to tog ton top tos tow toy.
 Tu tub tug tun tar
 Ca cil cam can cap cat,
 Ke ket key. ki kid kis kit,
 Co cob cad cog, to tom cow coy,
 Cu cu cu cu cil cup cur cut.
 Sa sad sag sam sa saw. se sel set.
 Si sip sir sit, so sob som sot sow.
 Su sam su sup.
 Ja jag jar jaw, se set sew su sad.
 Pe pel pes vet.
 Wa wan wat war, ve ver.
 Wa wag way wan was wat way
 We wel wep wet
 Wi wil win, wo wol wet.
 Qua quaf quat, qui quil quib quate.

In this kind of words of
 one syllable we use only
 (c) before (a, o, u,) & (k)
 before (e) & (y, i) and
 not otherwise except in
 fained words, as C is for
 Cissy, Kate for Katherine,
 and in some proper
 names, as C is the father
 of Saul: but we use f be-
 fore any vowel, therefore
 have I placed them as
 you see.

Boy, goe thy way to the top of the hill, and get me home.
 the bay Nag, fill him well and see he be fat, and I will rid
 me of him, for he will be but dull as his dam; if a man bid
 well for him, I will tell him of it; if not, I do but rob him:
 and so God will vex me, and may let me go to hel, if I get
 but a jaw-bone of him ill.

This speech is made only
 of words taught before,
 where you are not to ob-
 serve the sense being fri-
 volous but only so teach
 distinct reading.

CHAP. III.

Setteth down only all those syllables that are of three
 letters, beginning with two consonants,

Bla ble bli blo blu
 Bja bje bji bjo bju

Cha che chi cho chn.
 Cla cle cli clo clu.

B 2

Cra

Here examine your
 scholars what conso-

The first Book of the

Ca cal calf half ralf.
 Be pel pelf self shell twelf. Cu gul gult.
 Ba bal balk chalk walk stalk.
 My mil milk ilk. Po pol polk. Bu bul bulk.
 Bi bal balm calm palm. Be hel helm. Fi film. Vol helm.
 Fa fal faln. Sto stol stoin, swo swoin.
 Sea scal scalp. He hel help. Whe whelp. Cu gul gulp.
 Fa fal fals. Pu pul puls.
 Fa fal fast. Sha shalt. Be bel best felt melt smelt.
 Gi gil gilt hilt tilt wilt spilt.
 La lam lamb. Kem kemb. Com comb. Dum dumb thumb
 Cam camp damp lamp cramp stamp. Shzt szim szimp.
 Po pom pomp. Du dum dump. Ju jum jump cump stump
 Da dam dams damps. Ste stem stems. Plu plum plums.
 Da dan daun daunc faunc jaunc launc chaunce.
 Fe fen fene pene hene. Qui quine fine. Du oun ouns.
 Ba ban band, land sand wand. Be ben leud spend send.
 Fi fin fi d blind wind, bo bond. Ho houn bound round
 Ha han hang. Si sin sing thing string
 Po you pong strong wrong. Du dun dung
 Ba ban bank rank blank flank frank shank
 Li lin link brink pink shrink. Mon monk.
 Ba pan pant p'ant. Gra graunt haunt
 Be ben bent lent ment rent went went spent
 Di din dint mint flint heat splint
 Fo fon font wont. Hu hun hunt lunt blunt
 Da dap dapl gras pl gripl. Co cou couple
 Ca cap car prap trap chap. Hi hips lips quips
 So sod sops tops chopz drops strops
 Ca cap capt crapt lapt chapt strapt. Be ker kept
 Di dip dipt ript tipt sipt skipt tript script
 Do dop dopt sopt copt cropt. Su sub supt
 Be her herb. Cu cur curb
 Ca car card gard lard quard ward pard
 Be l er bird. Gi gir gird. Lo lord word
 Ca car earl dward scarl wharf. Tu turf turt
 Ba bar barg larg earg. We ver berg
 Bi dir dirg. Co Cor gorg. Su sur surg spurg.

After (m) we
 use to give fir-
 cle or, no sound
 so (b)

English School-Master.

Ba bar bark bark hark mark park clark spark
 Wo wo2 work. Lu lur lurk
 Ba bar barm sarm harm warn charm swarm
 Te ter term. Fi fir firm. Wo wo2 wo2m wo2m
 Ba bar barn warn yarm, fir firm quirm thirn
 Wo wo2 bo2m co2m to2m, bu bur burn turn spurn
 Ca car carp hark warp sharp
 Her bers. Wo2 wers. Cu eur curs.
 Ca cart dart hart part quart wart smart swart
 Da dath dath lath, ra rath gna gnath
 Di dir dirt. Fo2t so2t tho2t, hu hur hurt
 Fre fresh. Fi ish fish
 Cu cuth rath bluth bzuth cruth push tuth
 Ca cask mask task, des desk, hu hus husk musk
 Fri frir frist wrist. Mu mus must rust
 Ca gas gasp halp calp wasp. Ri is riss criss
 Ce cast hist fast last wast tast bast chaff
 Be bes best, ie jest rest nest west pest chest wrest
 Fi fis fist list wist, ce cos cost host lost most post
 Di daz dust lust must rust
 Ra rat ratl. Ke ket ketl. Ti tit titl spitl. Ru rut rutl.
 Ba bath bath, fa faith bath laith saith wath
 Wi ith with do oth doth moth mouth south si outh
 Thru thrust thra thra2, thre thre2, thro throng
 Tha thwait thwaits.

* The reason
 of this difference I shewed
 before.

Tel me now in truth how rich art thou?
 What hast thou that is thine own?
 A cloth for my table, a horse in my stable,
 Both bridle and saddle, and child in the cradle,
 (But no bag of gold, house or free-hold,
 My coyn is but small find it who shall.
 For I know this my self it is all but pelf)
 Both Cow and Calf, you know not yet half
 She doth yield me milk her skin soft as silk
 I got without help a Cat and a Whelp
 A Cap and a Belt with a Hog that was gelt.
 With a pot of good drink full to the brink,
 And I had a Lark, and a Fawn from the Park,

C

Thus

The first Book of the

Thus much haste may serve for a haste,
And so I must end no vain word to spend.

CHAP. VIII.

Teaching words ending first in three, then in foure consonants; containing the hardest syllables of all sorts, with practice for reading the same.

Ca rat caught naught taught
Cy eight be height weight. Si sight bright
Beu bought ought fought wrought sought
Ru rug rugl rugles
Bel belch welch. Ft fil filch milch pilch
Am amb ambl bramble. Scrc scrcmb. Pi ntimbl winible
Fu sum sumbl stumbl. Pi nim nimp
Am amp ampl scrampl crampl. Tem templ. Wim pimpr
Bu pum pump pumpr. Pompp pomps, Pumps.
Ba blanch branch parch. Ben bench, wzi wzinch
Ca can candl handl. Spren sprendl
Ba man mantl. Spzan sprantl. Grun gruntl
Ten tenth. Pi nin ninth. De dep dept
Ca cam camp campst kumpt. Tem tempt stum stumpt
Ci kin kindl spindl. Bu bun bundl
An ankl. Wzi wzinkl spzinkl. Un uncl
Man mangl t ngl wzangl. Mi mingl singl
Ga gar garb garbl marbl werble. Cu cur curdl
Ci circ circle
Fa far fardl. Gir girl. Hi hur hardl
Gar gargl. Pi pur purpl. Ki kir kirt mirtl
Tu turtl. Wo wor world. Cu cur curdl
Ca c st castl. Wa wazle. Thi thistl. Ju jucl
Da dash dast lastt wstt. Pu push pusht rustt
As ask askt. Cla clasp clapt
Ca catch watch scratch. It itch witch.

For (a) here
many put (au)
We may put
(a) before (u)
not pronoun-
ced,

Words ending
in four conso-
nants none of
them being the
plural number,

Len length strength. Eight weight weights. (worlds.
Hand handl hands. Spin spindls hardls gircls. Tu fles

As

English School-Master.

III

As I went thorow the Castle-yard, I did chance to stumble in a queach of brambles, so as I did scratch my heels and feet, and my gay girdle of gold and purple. Then I sought how I might wrastle out; but I dasht my hands into a bundle of thistles, till at the length by strength of mine arms and legs I wrought myself out; but did catch a cough and caught a wrinch in mine ancle, and a scratch on my mouth: but now I am taught whilest I am in this world, how to wrastle with such as are too strong and full of might for me.

The end of the first Book.

The second Book of the English School Master.

Wherein is taught plain and easie rules how to divide truly, and certainly any long and hard words of many syllables with rules for the true writing of any word.

CHAP. I.

In this Chapter are set downe the words of Art used in this Treatise, with other necessary rules and observations especially words of one syllable, both for true writing and reading.

Master.

DO you think your self sufficiently instructed to spell and read distinctly any word of one syllable that now we may proceed to teach rules for the true and easie division of any word of many syllables?

Schol. Sir, I do not well understand what you mean by a syllable.

Ma. A syl-la-ble is a perfect sound made of so many letters as we spell together, as in di-vi-si-on you see are four syl-la-bles.

Schol. How many letters be in a syllable?

Ma. Any number under nine. As I do say that welch Knight brought strength.

Schol. What letters make a syllable?

I divide your syllables for you, untill you have rules of division, and then I leave you to your rule: look not for any exact definitions but for such descriptions as are fit for children. I make (h) a letter for plainness which exactly is none but a note of breathing.

C 2

Ma.

The second Book of the

Ma. Any of the vowels, a, e, i, o, u, as a-ny, e-vil, i-doll, o-ver-turn-eth, u-ni-ty.

Schol. But Sir, I sometimes finde two vowels together in one syllable: what shall I doe with them?

Ma. You must then call them a *Diphthong*, which is nothing else but a sound made of two vowels.

Schol. Will any two vowels make a *Diphthong*?

Diphthong.

* Teach, that

any two vowels that will make a perfect sound is called a *diphthong*.

* For when one is little sounded I call them improper *diphthongs*. Ac, Oe, in Latine words, make a *diphthong*.

Consonant.

Ma. No; none that are fully sounded, but these: ai, ei, oi, au, eu, ou, ee; as in say, either, coin, taught, eunuch, ought, good, feed. Which when you find, you must join together, except in some proper names, as in Beer-she-da, Na-tha-ni-ell; so in see-eth, agree-ing, and in such words where a syllable begins with (e or i) is added to a perfect word ending in (e) as see, a-gree, de-gree. But aa, oo, and such like, make no *diphthongs*; therefore may not be joined.

Schol. But do I find ia, je, ji, jo, ju, va, ve, vi, vo, joined together, as in James, Jesus, join,udas, value, verily, visit, vowel: I pray you are they then no *diphthongs*?

Ma. No: for i and v, joined with vowel in the beginning of a syllable, are turned from vowels into consonants as A-hi-jah, Vulture.

Schol. What mean you by a consonant?

Ma. I mean all the other letters except the vowels, which can spell nothing without some of the vowels, as take (e) out of strength, strength will spell nothing.

Schol. Why Sir, (y) did even now spell a word, yet is it none of the vowels.

Ma. Indeed (y) is often used for (i) when it is a vowel, but when they be consonants they differ; for (y) is also a consonant when it is joined in the beginning of a syllable, with the vowel, as in yet, you; so yet differeth from yet and such like.

Schol. I pray you shew me the reason why in (like) which was the last word you used, and in many words before, you put (e) in the end, which is not sounded?

e not sounded

Ma. This letter (e) in the end of a word not sounded, hath two principal uses: The first and chiefest is, to draw the syllable long: as he is made, mad.

I mil dam a shrewd dame.

My man hath cut my horse mane.
 A grest gap, gape wide.
 Spare the spar. Be-ware of war.
 Feed until thou hast well fed.
 You feel not my pain, the Waspe is fel.
 He hid the Ore hide.
 It is a mile to the mil.
 A little pin, my flesh doth pine.
 A b2: nch of fir good for the fire.
 A dor sitteth on the door.
 Toss the Ball, tose the Wall.
 You h2: be a dot on your nose, & you dore.
 Rud is not rude.
 A tun of wine, a tune of a song.

Schol. What is the second use?

Ma. It changeth the sound of some letters: But this use with the further declaration of this letter, because it is harder then you will at first easily conceiue, I will refer you to another place.

Schol. Are no other letters not at all, or but little pronounced?

Ma. Yes, ver y many: as (a) is not pronounced in earth, Letters not
 goat, nor (e) in George, nor (i) in brief, nor (o) in people, pronounced.
 neither is (u) pronounced in guide. All which words of
 all sorts, I will set down after ward, when I haue given
 you more necessary rules in these three first Chapters, and
 you better able to use them.

CHAP. II.

By this Chapter you shall easily and plainly know how many syllables are in every word.

Master IF you dilligently obserue these things, you can not erre in any word of one syllable: therefore I will proceed to the diuision of syllables, which if you carefully mark, you shall neuer fail in diuiding the longest or hardest word that euer you shall read.

Schol. What will assuredly bring me great profit and pleasure; for when I meet with a long hard word, I stick to fast in the mire, that I can neither go forward nor back-

In this second when (e) is long-it is commonly doubled and made a diphthong.

Make your scholars very perfect in these and then you may try them in other the like.

The first Book of the

word. And I never yet heard that any such rules have been yet taught by any. I pray you therefore tell me what is the first general rule, or the chiefest ground in this work?

Ma. Briefly it is this; Mark how many vowels you have in a word, as in strength, tied, espied, sub-mis-sion, fa-lu-ra-ti-on, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on, ex-tra-or-di-na-ri-ly; in which seaven words you have as many syllables as vowels; and above seaven syllables I remember no word.

Schol. But I find the contrary even in this rule: for in these words you have, brief, are more vowels then syllables.

Ma. It is well observed, therefore you must know that you can hardly find a general rule without some exceptions.

Schol. How many exceptions hath it?

Ma. Three, the first is, when there is (e) in the end of a word, or any other vowel not at all, or but little pronounced, as in chief, have, twice, where we sound (i) in chief, not the last (e) in many of them.

Schol. What is the second exception?

Ma. The second is that if there be a Diphthong, as in may, your, then have you two vowels in one syllable.

Schol. Are there not three vowels in your?

Ma. No, for I told you before, that (y) before a vowel in the same syllable is a consonant.

Schol. What is the third exception?

Ma. Words ending in (es) have above one vowel, James pre-serves, al-ways, names, hides, bones. But of these more shall be said hereafter.

Schol. Shall I never else find two vowels in one syllable?

Ma. Yes, after (q) alwayes is (u) with another vowel, as in quaff, quean, quick, and sometime after (g) as in Gaultier, language, otherwise never, unless we say, that in words ending in (ven) as Hea-ven, e-ven, are two vowels in one syllable, because we commonly pronounce them.

CHAP. III.

This Chapter teacheth plain rules to divide truly, the longest and hardest English word that you shall finde.

Schol.

Schol. I have already with ease and certainty learned to know how many syllables are in a word so soon as I see it, yet I know not how to divide them truly.

Ma. Mark then these rules following, and thou shalt never fail. The first is, if you have two vowels come together, both fully pronounced, and no diphthong, you must put the former of them in the former syllable, and the latter of them in the syllable following; as in try-all, mu-tu-all, saying, tri-umph, Ephra-im. Likewise when the same consonants are doubled, they are divided in like manner, as at-hor, ac-cord, ad-der, let-ter, dif-fer, com-mon, ne-ces-si-ty, &c. Except when they are needlessly doubled in words of the plural number, as in plummes, hilles, whippes, craggs, for plums, hills, whips, crags.

Schol. What mean you by the plural number?

Ma. When naming a thing, we speak of more than one, as one whip, we call it the singular number, because it speaketh but of one: and whips we call the plural number, because it speaketh of more than one.

Schol. But what shall I do, when I find one consonant betwixt two vowels?

Ma. You must put the Consonant unto the Vowel following him, as in e-ver, enough, u-sed, be-came, re-port, de-li-ver, re-joy-ced, di-li-gent, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on, except in compound words.

Schol. What kinde of words be they?

Ma. When two several words which we call simple words are joined together, as in save-gard two syllables; not sa-ve-gard three syllables: because it is made or compounded of two several words, save and guard: so where-of where-in, here-out, un-even, lame-nefs, wise-ly; where you must note, that if the last part be an addition only, and signifie nothing, as nefs in lameness, we call that a derivative word, and not a word compounded: also (x) is put to the vowel before him, as in ox-en, ex-er-cise, ex-or-cists; the reason is, because (x) hath the sound of a two consonants, (c and s) and (cs) cannot begin a syllable.

Schol. What if there come two divers consonants betwixt two vowels?

For the latter syllable must not begin with a vowel, except the former end in a vowel. Double consonants.

The plural number I will now leave, dividing those syllables which I have taught by rule, the better to bring scholars to present practice.

One Consonant.

a Because the former syllable cannot end with a consonant, except the syllable following begin with a consonant.

b We call that simple, that is not compounded.

c The simple will keep the same letters as simple.

d Therefore (x) is called a double consonant.

Ma. Two consonants.

The second Book of the

Ma. Then, if they be such as may, they must be joyned, for those that begin a word, must begin a syllable in any part of the word.

Schol. How then shall I know which are consonants, that may begin a word, and therefore be joyned?

Ma. If you went back to the third Chapter of the first Book, they are set downe together: but because I would haue you very perfect in these letters, I will giue you of e-very one an example; as blesse, crew, lap, creep, draw, dwell, flame, fret, glass, grace, know, play, praise scab, shall, skip, slow, smart, snew, spend, squib, stand, sway, that trap, twaine, when, wrought.

Schol. I pray you now giue examples how these may be joyned in words of mo syllables.

Ma. Mark then dilligently there, re-store, not thus, restore, because (st) may begin a syllable: it must not be thus rest-ore, because a consonant (if there be any) must begin the syllable; so in re-fraine, ex-e-crable, and such like: but but in god-ly, fel-dome, trum-pet, lod-ged, mor-ning &c. the middle consonants must be diuided: because none of these (dl, ld, mp, dg, rn.) can begin a word, therefore can they not begin a syllable. Again you may not spell this, lodg-ed, because (g) may begin a word.

Three or more
consonants.

Schol. Is then the same reason to be obserued, if there come three or more consonants together in the middle of a word?

Ma. Yes, altogether: for, as many consonants as can, must be joyned and the rest diuided

Schol. How many consonants may come in the beginning of a word?

Ma. Three and no more: therefore, if in the middle they come foure or more, they must be diuided, although foure may end a syllable, as in words.

Schol. How shall I be sure, which three may be joyned?

Ma. They are all set down in the beginning of the first Chapter of the first Book. But for more plainnes sake, I will giue e-very one of them an example, whereof may be any ordinary English word, as scraps, skrew, shrink, stroke, spilt, spring, thrall, thwart.

Schol.

Schol. Give an example for dividing of these words wherein many consonants come together.

Ma. One or two may serve, if you remember what hath been taught. As for this word con-straine, you must not say con-straine or conf-traine, or conf-raine, or constraine, but con-straine, because (n) cannot begin a syllable (str) can, therefore it must begin it; so im-ploy, King-dome, destruction, ac-knowledge, trans-gress, &c. And this rule must you carefully still practise, that you may readily give the reason in all such words, why every consonant must goe to this syllable rather than that. But still look, as before, that some compound words must be markt, as mis-like, dis-like, trans-pose, with-out, through-out, &c. Which if they had been simple words, we must have spelled them thus, mi-slike, di-slike, tran-spose as ye have learned, because in composition every word must have his owne letters, not mingled with others.

Schol. But, Sir, some men spell derivative words thus: speak-ing, strength-en-ing, other wise then you have taught.

Ma. I know it well; yet because if such words should be so spelled, we must for them frame new rules, (which were to bring a needless oppression on childrens memories) and the former rules can bring no inconvenience in any word: therefore follow them without fear or doubt. And thus may you, by this ye have learned, spell truly, certainly & with judgement, any English word ye can be laid before you.

Schol. Although all men will grant that these rules must of necessity bring a speedy course of reading to as many as are of years able to discern, yet many will not easily believe that little children can conceive them, & make use of them; & then they will rather bring confusion than profit.

Ma. But experience hath taught the contrary for a child of an ordinary capacity, will, & hath easily conceived these rules, being orderly taught. But discretion must be used, not to trouble them with any new rule, before they be perfect in the old. The words of Art here used are not above eight in all; the most of them I would have the child learn, while he is learning to spell, in the first book as I have given direction there in the beginning: which words there, & rules

D

here

Object

Answer.

Although
these three
Chapters be
of greatest use
for Readers,
yet let your
Scholar dili-
gently read the
rest. For al-
though he do
not understand
some of the
rules following
at the first read-
ing, yet he may
at the second.

here being orderly taught, as is prescribed, never (by the blessing of God) doubt of a comfortable successe: therefore I wish that no man with a preiudicate opinion doe reject them, before he hath made tryall upon some ordinary wits; but I would haue all such as teach to read that they would make their Schollars as perfect in the rules of these three Chapters as may be, being of the chief necessity & use: and the other that follow, because some of them be more hard, containing only difference of sounds of our English letters, and other obseruations for true writing: if your childe be very young and dull, trouble him with understand- ing no more of them than he is fit to contain and use: yet let him learn to read them all: for if it were granted, that he could understand none of them, no, nor some of the former, yet while he reads them, he learneth as much, and goeth on as fast, as by reading any other matter. For I demand what he understands when he readeth a Chapter in the Bible: yet will no man deny him profit by reading. And this hath made me longer by the one halfe for plain- nesse sake, than otherwise I might, knowing that in practi- sing to read, he loseth not his labour.

CHAP. IV.

Of (e) in the
end of a word.

This Chapter layeth forth a more full declaration of certain Rules mentioned before, as of (e) in the end of a word, of those letters which are not pronounced, and for writing any words of the plural number.

Schol. I Remember you told me, the (e) in the end of a word is not pronounced; beside that, it draweth the syllable long, it also changeth the sound of letters: I pray which are they?

Here v with e
hath the sound
of a consonant.
And ee as fe.
And when
short words
end in e we use
to adde k.

Ma. It changeth the sound of these letters, v, c, g, when any of the Vowels go before; as au eu iu ou, ac ic oc uc, ag ug; so in ug, ig; as in hau have, leu leve, lou love; so cave, save, salve, hive, thrive; so c without e is sounded like k, as in accord; but with e like s, as in place, race; so lic, lice, truce, truce; also ag age, stag stages, so cag cage, hug huge, de. uge, so hang, strange, string, fringe, so larg large; in most of which e both also draw the syllable long, as you saw in ag, age,

age, hug, huge. **W**here you must mark, that the sound which g hath in age and huge, being long in short syllables, is made by putting d before g, as badg crudg. So it is also when e, i, o before g, as leg, ledg, rig, ridg, log, lodg, which vowels before g are never long, except in lieg, sieg, which is the putting in i.

Schol. But Sir, we have used e in the end of many words not sounded, when neither it changeth sound, nor maketh the syllable long: why is that?

Ma. We see it indeed often, but rather of custome, (as they say) for beauty than of necessity; as after i, but not after y, as inbie by, or after two consonants, or a consonant doubled, as in article, angle, barre, chaffe, sonne, whereas the learned languages neither double the consonant, nor use such e as the Latin say, mel, as, ros, we melle, asse, rosse. And sometimes we use not e when the word is long, as after ll, as in all, fall, shall, yet we use as longer without e, then asse with it, yet sometimes we use e after two consonants, to make the syllable long, for difference sake, principally, if the end of them be l, as in cradle, ladle, least they should be pronounced short like cradl, sadl, which some men would distinguish by doubling dd, as saddl; but it is both unusual & needlesse to write bibbl and childd, to make them differ from bible and child. And some pronounce these words, blind, find, bind, short, others blinde, finde binde, with e long, which e if we should write after some words, it would utterly overthrow the naturall sound, as if we should waite hang with e thus hange, we must pronounce it like strange, and hence ariseth the difference of the last syllable in hanger and stranger. So words sounding, as long, song, and ending in ing, as reading, writing, if they should have e would sound like fringe, hinge, as swing him in a rope, swing him with a rod, which must not be written with dg, fringed, as some think, as the former examples shew, as these words fringed, hinged, where d is never written.

Schol. If this be custome without reason, what certainty should I hold?

Ma. Although it were good and easie, both for our own

* Especially after i and u, as in espie argue.

Whereas some would make such words as able two syllables, and that e in the end makes bl to be as it were a syllable, I can see no reason for it.

The second booke of the

Country Learners, & for strangers, & certain Rules were known and practised, (which thing might easily be done) yet because it lieth not in us to performe, I wish you rather to observe the best and follow that which we have, than to labour for innovation, which we cannot effect. And let this admonition serve for all customs in the rest.

A letter not
Pronounced.

The joyning
of these kinde
of vowels may
be called im-
proper Dip-
thongs because
one of them is
little heard.

Schol. I remember you promised me to set down those words which have other letters besides (e) either not at all, or but little pronounced.

Maist. I will either set you them down, or else give you rules to know them. Mark them therefore as they follow:
(a) is not pronounced, when (ea or oa) come together, as in earth, wealth, beautie, abroad, roat, boat. And here (a) doth draw the syllable long, like (e) in the end, as appeareth by these words, Beast, belt, breast, brest, goad, god, coast, colt; as if you write brede, gode, &c. And here upon this word, yeare yeere, yere, is diversly written: yet we say, be-a-ti-tude, cre-ate, cre-a-tor, &c. but crea-ture; and in foreign proper names, we commonly pronounce both, as in Iehoshabe-ath, Gile-ad, Teko-a, Bo-az.

(e)
(i)

(e) is not pronounced in George, truth.

(i) In shield, field, priest, chief, brief, shrieve, grieve, siege, Maist Maister, their, view, mischief, fierce, fierce, achieve, marvell, relieve, grief, brief, adlew, interier, kerchiefe, lieutenant fruit, suit, bruise, brut.

(o)
(u)

(o) In people, bloud, floud, yeoman, jeopardy.

(u) In guest, guise, buy, guide, prologue, build, tongue, guide, guilty, conduit, league, dialogue, plague, epilogue, synagogue.

(b)
(c)

(b) In lamb, comb, thumb, debt, doubt, bdelium.

(c) In backe, packe, decke, pecke, licke, sticke, rocke, knocke hucke, lucke. And all alike for we use no short words ending in (c) without (k) so in those that end in acle, ecle, icle, ocle, ucle.

Schol. Why may we not say that (k) is not pronounced in these as well as (c)?

Maist. It differeth not much which: for although that (k) doth end our English words when they be long: as in bake, cake, seeke, speake, like, looke, duke: yet those that we make short, the Latine make & same sound in (c) as lac, nec, dic, sic, hoc, duc, when we say, lacke, seeke, dick, sick, hock, duck.

(g) In

(g) In signe, resigne, ensigne, flegme, raigne, severaignie
Galcoigne.

(g)

(h) In Christ, myrth, Ghost, Iohn, whole, scholar, Eunuch
chronicle, authority, anchor, choler, Chrystal, Rhene, Rhenish
Rhetorick, abhominable, melancholy. So in forreigne proper
names, as Thomas, Achiah, Chinah, Zachariah, Zichui, Chios
Aristarchus; so these that end in arch as Monarch; but in
th beginning seldome, as Arckangel, therefore commonly
wrote Arkangel.

(h)

(gh) Comming together, except in Ghost, are of most
men but little sounded, as might, fight, pronounced as mite,
fite, but in the end of a word some Countreies sound them
fully, others not at all: as some say plough, slough, bough, o-
thers plou, slou, bou; threupon some write burrough, so ne
burrow, but truest is both to write, and pronounce them.

(gh)

(n) In solemn hymn.

(n)

(p) In Psalm, receipt, accompt.

(p)

(f) In Isle.

(f)

(t) Is alwayes written, but little sounded before eh,
when the syllable is short, not having another consonant
next before, as in catch, stretch, ditch, borch, snatch, except
in rich, which, much; in which, custome hath prevailed a-
gainst rules. But if the syllable be long, or hath another
consonant with ch, then tis not written, as in arch, re-
proach, cooch, belch, bench, &c.

(t)

Here again observe that custome hath prevailed against
reason, else why should a be written in boar, boat, rather
then dore, dote, i in fruit, rather then in brute? But to
know how to write them, and when you shall finde all that
may breed doubt, set down in the Table at the end of the
Book where you may ask counsel; as your doubts shall a-
rise and not onely for these sorts, but for any other hard or
doubtful word mentioned in this Book.

In such rules
of writing, you
must not onely
understand the
first original
word, but all
derivations ri-
sing from them

Schol. You told me you would observe something more
in words ending in es, I pray you what is it?

Note, that c
long sounded
not in /c, nor

M. Well remembered; it is this, words ending in es, are
most of the plural number, and are made of the singular
by adding s; for where it is needfull to use e in the end of
the singular number, it shall not be needfull to use es in the
plural

ea is alwayes
written with ce
Words of the
plural number,

plural, as in jewels, engines: except the singular end in a vowel, or in w put for u, as in flies, pies, toes, crows. Wherefore you shall finde hands, things, words, more usuall in the exactest writers, then handes, thinges, wordes, with e, although both wayes be common; and this maketh the difference betwixt mils and miles, tuns and tunes, curs and cures, and not by writing them, being short, with the consonant doubled, as milles, tunnes, curres, which is needles, though usuall, unlesse it be so netime for difference of words, as to make Sonnes differ from the Latine word Sons.

S. Are there thre never more syllables in the plural number then in the singular?

M. Yea so netime, as when the singular number endeth ce ch ge dg se or sh; as in graces places churches cages hedges noses fishes, and this maketh the difference betwixt gags for a mouth, and gages for a Well. Note also that if the singular number end in f, it is turned in the plural into v, as wife, knife, calfe, whose plurals are wives, knives, calves.

S. Do all words of the plural number end in es;

M. No, for we may say lice mice men brethren oxen teeth feet kine and many other. And sometime the singular and plural are both one, as one sheep, ten sheep, one mile, twenty mile or miles.

CHAP. V.

This Chapter teacheth all observations that are necessary for the perfecting of a Scholar.

S. What is the first thing next to be learned?

M. You shall finde some words written with e and o single, when they should be written with the diphthongs ee oo, as he be me she do mother, for hee bee mee dooe &c. but * as thee, when we speak unto one, and the otherwise, and so must their pronunciation differ, as I will tell thee the matter, Secondly that ph is as much as f, and is used only in words borrowed from the Greek tongue, as in Physick Prophet Phillip Phenice, for the rest look the Table. Thirdly, some letters, beside those before mentioned, have not alwayes one and the same sound, as th is commonly sounded

e and o

* which Grammarians call the second person.
ph

sounded as in these words, thank, thief, third, throat, thump, except in these words following, that,atham, the, them, then, there, their, these, brothel, furthest, thine, this, thither, worthy, thou, through, thus: and in words of more then one syllable ending in ther, thed, theth, thest, thing; as father, breathed, breathest, farthest, seething.

Also g when e or i follow, brings great hardnesse to our learners and strangers, being diversly sounded, ge is oft often sounded, as je in agent, George, gentle, gentile; except in these words, together, get, braggd, target, tingenness, geld, gew, gnaw, geian, vinegar, finger, hanger, hunger, eger luger, And gi as ji, as in giant, ginger, clergy, imagine, &c. except in begin, begging, giddy, gift, gig, giglet, gild, guilty, gimlet, ginny, gird, girdle, giuth, giuton, give, giver, Gibbon, and derivatives ending in ger, geth, ged, ging, which follow the sound of the words whereof they be made, as in hanger, hanged, hangeth, hangeth hanging. Some men think these few words might be thus differently written, a childs gig, a Scottish jig, a gil of a fish, and a jil of wine, but our English tongue will hardly bear ji in one syllable, therefore to be sure when to write g, and when j, know that the sound gi is alwayes written with g, and write je alwayes with j, saving in these words that you shall finde writt with g in the Table. But our English proper names are written, as it pleaseth the Painter, or as men have received them by tradition, otherwise why should Iermine be written otherwise then the first syllable in Germain? or Iesse rather then Gesse? and this I take to be the reason why Gifford is diversly pronounced and made to be two different names, which is most like to be at the first but one; yea, I have known two natural brethren both learned, to write their own names differently.

More over ti before on is pronounced as si, as in redemption, except s or x go before t, as question, adustion, mixtion; and commonly before other vowels, as in Patience, Egyptian, except when a syllable beginning with a vowel is added to a perfect word ending in i, as if ing be added to pite, or est to losti, it is plying, lostiest.

But the hardest thing in our English tongue for true writing

ih
Like (S) the
Greek th
which onely
Scholars understand.

gi and ge.

* The first sort
are sounded
like the latine
g the other
like Greek (γ)

ce, se, ci, si.

Writing is to discern when to write ce or se, ci or si, or both: as in science, therefore many words that are meely English are almost left indifferent, as some write faulset, some faulter, other faucet; so pincer, or piners, bullace or bullasse, some bulleis, cissers, or cisers but exactly it is scissers. But because the most are written with s as seat, seive, side, sick, &c. therefore you must write s before n and i, except with those words that are written with c in the Table, or any other made of them by derivation or composition: as if you know how to write cite, you must so write incite, citation, incitation, and so in other. Note that ance, ences, ince, once, unce, ancy, ency are usually written with c, so it is after a in the end, as temperance, prudence, excellence, grace, &c. except in case, bale, chafe, or when s is sound d like z, as amase, words beginning with trans, be always written with s, and circum with c, as transfer, circumstance; for other exceptions see the Table.

That is, by adding something to the beginning or end

s, often like z as in Brazier.

Ci, si, ti, xi.

But to know when to write ci, si, ti, xi, before on, mark that ci and xi, are seldome, as suspicion, complexion; si more often as in those that end in cation, cession, onfion, cusion, fession, sension, gression, hension, fession, mission, passion, pession, pusion, rision, fession, swasion, version, vision, & redemption, &c. But for particulars, if you doubt, view the Table.

S. What is there to be observed?

M. That divers other words of the same pronunciation by changing their signification, change also their writing, as the Raige of a Prince, the rein of a bydle, and the rain falleth.

Diverse writing of the same sound.

Two men came to me, their mindes are there.

Wait on ~~men~~, and sell it by weight.

Nay not so, the horse doth neigh.

The Sun shineth, my son ci peth.

Stand still here that you may hear.

A true Prophet bringeth much profit.

I heard that which was hard.

This Mil-write cannot write.

Some men have a great sum of money.

Sometimes we pronounce (o) before (m) or (n) like (u)

o before m or n.

The proper names written Some or Soam.

as in come, combate, custome, some, son, &c.

Some

Sometimes the same wyting is diversly sounded, as (s) sometimes like (z) as we use this use: And when (i) doth so come betwixt two vowels, as that it may be taken for a diphthong or consonant, as Jehoiadah or Jehoadah.

The same writing of divers sound.

Sometimes we shall have a word diversly written in the same sense as (w) is written for (u) as in brown, or broun but especially in the end of a word. Yet do now, how, differ in sound from know, blow. And therefore I see no reason why now and how, might not be written as thou and you, thus; nou, hou, that so to make a difference between these words, to bow a bow, or sow for the sow, we right write to bou a bow, to sow for the sou, & so out & ought & such like. Sometimes we use the same writing for sound in words differing in signification, as the heart of the Hart panteth.

The same writing in a diverse sense.

* Which some write heart.

A fowle can fly eber a foule way,

Thou art skillfull in the Art of Grammar.

The right eare: Eare thy land, for an eare of corn.

My brother May, may live till May.

Sometimes a word is diversly written, and sounded in the same sense, as in ny beginning with (in) intent, informe or entent, enforme, so bottel, botle, yeike, or jerke, lay'e, or Gaole. So words ending in (i) as monie, journie, tansie, or money, journey, tansey. So words ending in (or) Wort may be indifferently written with (or) and (our) as honor, favor, or honour, favour, except for, nor, dor, abhor.

Diverse sounds and writings in the same sense.

(or)

(Like que)

when you have a word derived of a Latine word which endeth in *cus* write lick as in publick from *publicus*: but when in a word that is derived from a Latine word ending in *quus* write que, as oblique, from *obliquus*: but traffique, with que, because it is French.

Further you must marke the words of more than one syllable ending in this sound (u) are written with (ous) as glorious, frivolous, but words of one syllable with (us), as trust, trust.

But to know when a word endeth in (like) as publike when in (que) as oblique, being both of one sound, is hard without the Latine tongue, from whence most of them be borrowed. The best help is derivation; for we write publike, because we say publication for (c) and (k) here be both one, so Rhetoricke, because we say Rhetorician.

The last thing I would have you to mark, touching this part of true writing, is to know when to write (y) for (i) the vowel, wherein almost so many men so many minds: some will have it before certain letters, others when it cometh in a diphthong: but more reason they have which write it

Ⓒ

When

(y)

The second Book of the

when another (i) followeth, as in say-ing, or in the end of a word sounded sharp, as in deny. But I think naturally and truly it ought not to be written, but in words borrowed of the Greek, as hypocrite, myrth, mystical, all which words you shall finde in the Table, where you shall finde no other written with (y) for difference sake, although o-ther where I have written (y) for (i) without regard, fol-
lowing, the usual custome.

Schol. But Sir, I read a little before Psalme, and you did not teach me that Ps may begin a word.

Ma. Well remembred: such diligent marking what you read will soon make you a scholar. The answer is this: That word is borrowed from the Grecians, and they for-
consonants that our English tongue doth not, Mnason, Ptolomey, Rhodus, Stenes, signifying & foure fore-teeth: pneu-
ma, a spirit or breath; onicus, bastard saffron. But these are
very rare; so we have many terminations in proper names
& latine words & are not usual in English, as sons, aruns,
falx, arx: in proper names, alz, anz, aiz, &c. Thus alb, is of &
Latines: we use also in Latine Selata, not used in English,
we use also contrait words in English as hangd for hanged.

Sch. Have I now no more to obserbe for distinct reading?

Accent usually
omitted to our
English Prints.

Ma. That which the Grammarians call accent, which is
the lifting up of & voice higher in one syllable than in ano-
ther, which sometime differeth in a word written with the
same letters, as an incense, to incense, where (in) in the for-
mer word, as sense in the latter, is lifted up more.

* The Points
are thus called
(,) a Comma.
(:) a Colon.
(.) a Period.
(?) an Inter-
rogation.
() a Parenthe-
sis.

You must obserbe also, those which we do call * points or
staves in writing, as this mark (,) like to a small half Mon
noteth a small stay, two prickes thus (:) makes a longer stay
& one prick thus (.) is put for a full stay, as if we had ended.

When a question is asked, we mark it thus (?)
When some words may be left out, and yet the sentence
perfect, it is noted thus () as teach me (I pray you) to read.

But for the true framing of your voice in all these, you
must craue help of your Master.

Called brevi-
ations.

You must also know & short kind of writing used in some
words: as a strike ober any vowell for m, or n, as mā for
man, cō for con, & for the, & for that, & for thou, w for what,

ic. for and so forth. In written hand there be many other. And so a word ending in a vowel, both lose it sometime when the next word begins with a vowel, as thintent for the intent, which exactly should be written thus, 'th'intent.

Lastly, you must write the first letter of every proper name, and of the first word of every sentence and verse, with those that we call Great and Capital letters, as Robert, Anne, England, Cambridge: As also when we put a letter for a number, as V. for five, X. for ten, L. for fifty, C. for a hundred, D. for five hundred, M. for a thousand. Lastly, when we put a letter for a word, as L. for Lord, LL. for Lords, B. for Bishop, BB. for Bishops.

* Called Apostrophes.

Capital letters

Schol. Now I am sure that I can never misse in spelling, or reading, nor (as I think) in writing.

Ma. I know not what can easily deceive you in writing, unlesse it be by imitating the barbarous speech of your country people, whereof I will give you a taste, thereby to give you an occasion to take heed, not of these only, but of any like. Some people speak thus: The mill standeth on the hell, for the mill standeth on the hill: so knet for knit, bredg for bridg, knaw for gnaw, knat for gnat, belk for belch, yerb for herb, griffe for graffe, yelk for yolk, ream for realm, afeard for a fraid, dirt for dit, gurt for girth, stomp for stamp, ship for sheep, hafe for halfe, sample for example, parfit for perfect, dauter for daughter, certen for certain, cerchar for carchief, leash for lease, hur for her, sus, and suster, for sir, and sister, to spat, for to spit, &c.

Corrupt pronunciation and writing.

So do they commonly put (f) for (v) as feale for veale.

We use to put (n) to the word, as mine for my, when the next word beginneth with a vowel to avoid a gaping sound.

And a nox, a nasse, my naunt, thy nuncle, for an oxe, asse, mine aunt, thine uncle, &c.

Take heed also you put not (e) for (i) in the end of a word as unitee for unity, nor (id) for (ed) as unitid for united, which is Scottish: And some ignorantly write a cup a wine for a cup, of wine, and other like absurdities.

Schol. How shall I avoid these dangers?

Ma. By diligent marking how you read them written.

Schol. May I then never use my proper Country terms in writing?

Peculiar termes.

Ma. Yes, if they be peculiar terms, and not corrupting of words, as the Northern man writing to his private neighbour,

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four, may say, My lathe standeth neer the kinke garth, for My barne standeth neer the Church-yard. But if he should write publiquesly, it is fittest to use the most known words.

Schol. What can now hinder me, why I should not readily and distinctly read any English?

Ma. Nothing at all (if you be thoroughly perfect in this that I have taught you) unlesse it be want of more practise which (although this you have learned, will so sufficiently teach you, that you cannot fail in any word, though you have never any other teacher) yet for your more cheerefull proceeding, I would wish you (if you can conveniently) not to forsake your Master, untill you have gone through these exercises following, of which I have made choice of all sorts, both of prose and verse, that you may not be wanting in any thing.

Schol. Sir, I will follow your advice, I thank you for your pains, and craue the Lord his blessing. And now will I appeale some of my fellows, to see how we can remember some of these things taught.

CHAP. VIII.

Here is set down an order how the Teacher shall direct his Scholars to appose one another.

When your Scholars first learn this Chapter, let one read the questions, and another the answer: When your scholars appose one the other let the answerer answer without book.

John. **W**ho will adventure his credit with me in apposing for the victory?

Robert. I will never refuse you nor any in our forme in any thing we have learned, begin what you will.

John. How spell you lo?

Robert. l, o.

John. Spell of.

Robert. o, f.

John. Spell from?

Robert. f, r, o, m.

John. How write you people?

Robert. I cannot write.

John. I mean not so, but when I say write, I mean spell, for in my meaning they are both one.

Robert. When I answer you p, e, o, p, l, e.

John. What use hath o, for you give it no sound?

Robert.

English School-Master.

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Robert. True: yet we must write it, because it is one of the words we learned where o is not pronounced.

John. Are there many more of them?

Robert. Few many: I will repeat them if you will.

John. No, that would be over-long. But tell me, why pronounce you not e in the end of people?

Robert. It is not pronounced in the end, if there be another vowel in that syllable.

John. To what end then serveth it?

Robert. We have learned two principal uses: one is, it draweth the syllable long, as h, a, t, spelleth hat, but h, a, t, e, is hate.

John. How spell you Jesus?

Robert. J, e, s, u, s.

John. How know you that this is not written with g, e?

Rob. Because it is not in the Table at the end of my book: for all e be written with g, e, be there, your Master taught us that all other of that sound must be written with j, e.

John. How write you Circle?

Robert. S, i, r, c, l, e.

John. Nay, now you misse: for if you look but into the table you shall find it Circle. Wherefore now you must appose me.

Robert. I confesse mine error; therefore I will try if I can requite it: What spelleth b, r, a, n, c, h?

John. Branch.

Robert. Nay, but you should put in u.

John. That skilleth not, for both wayes be usuall.

Robert. How spell you might?

John. m, i, g, h, t.

Robert. Why put you in gh for m, i, t, e, spelleth mite?

John. True, but with gh is the truer writing, and it should have a little sound.

Robert. If your syllable begin with b what consonants may follow?

John. Onely l, o, r.

Robert. Where learn you that?

John. In the third Chapter of the first book.

Robert. And which will follow?

John. l, a, o, r,

C. 1

Robert.

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Robert. How probe you it ?

John. Because g, l, a, spels gla, g, n, a, gna, & g, r, a, spels gra.

Robert. When thre consonants begin a syllable, how shall I know which they be ?

John. We have them before twice set down; besides, put a vowell unto them, and see whether they then will spell any thing, as to str, put a and it spelleth stra, but btra will spell nothing: because bt cannot begin a syllable.

Robert. Doth not str spell stra ?

John. It spelleth nothing without a vowell.

Rob. How many syllables are in this word rewarded ?

John. Thre.

Robert. How probe you that ?

John. Because it hath thre vowels without any of the thre exceptions.

Robert. How divide you them ?

John. Re-war-ded.

Robert. Why put you w, to a ?

John. Because it is one consonant between two vowels.

Robert. And why divide you r and d ?

John. Because they cannot begin a syllable.

Robert. What is the best way to spell a long word, as this, admonition ?

John. I must mark how many syllables it hath, which I finde to be 5, then I take the first a, d, ad. then take the next m, o, mo, then put them together, admo; so spell and put to the third, admoni, and so untill you come to the end.

Rob. What if a man should bid you write this word ?

John. I must follow the same order, first write down ad- then write unto it mo, admo, then iojne unto that ni, ad, moni, and so the rest, admoniti, admonition.

Rob. What is the best way to make us perfect in spelling hard syllables ?

Ioh. My master doth sometime practise us in hard counterfeited syllables, thzough all the five vowels, as in thraugh, threugh, thriugh, through, thrugh. Wrasht, wresht, wriht, wrosht, wrusht. Yarmble, yermble, yirmble, yormble, yurmbles. Waight, weight, &c. Vaigh, veigh, &c. janch, jench, jinch, jonch, junch.

Rob.

Make your
Scholar read
over this Dia-
logue so often
untill he can
do it as readily
and pronounce
it as naturally
as if he spake
without book.

Rob. What if you cannot tell w^h bowell to spell your syllable with, how will you do to find it as if you should write from, & know not whether you should write it with a o: o.

John. I would try it with all bowells thus, fram, frem, frim, from: now I have it.

Rob. But God-man Taylor our Clarke, when I went to schole with him, taught me to sound these bowells otherwise than (me thinks) you do.

John. How was that?

Rob. I remember he taught me these syllables thus: for bad, bed, bid, bod, bud, I learned to say, bad, bid, bide, bod, bude, sounding a bed to lie upon, as to bid or command, and bid, as bide, long, as in abide: bud of a tree, as bude long, like rude: for these three bowells e, i, u, are very corruptly and ignorantly taught by many unskilfull teachers, which is the cause of so great ignorance of true writing in those that want the Latine tongue.

Let the unskilful teachers take great heed of this fault, and let some good scholars here their children pronounce these syllables.

John. You say true: for so did my Dame teach to pronounce for sa, se, si, so, su, to say, sa, see, si, so, sow, as if she had sent me to see her sow: when as (e) should be sounded like the (sea) and (su) as to (sue) one at the Law.

Robert. But let me returne to appease you: How were you taught to finde out the natural sound of consonants.

John. By the speech of a stutterer or stammerer, as to observe how he laboureth to sound & first letter of a word: For letters as if the stammerer would pronounce Lord, before he can bring it forth, he expresth the sound of (l) which is the first letter, and so of all the other consonants.

For letters were first devised according to sounds.

Rob. How many waies can you expresse this sound si?

John. Onely three: sie, and sei, or xi, which is (ci)

Rob. How have you erred, as well as I: for (ci) before a bowell both commonly sound (si) and now I will give you ower for this time: but I will challenge you again to morrow, both in some few questions, in some part of that which we have learned, and also after every lesson: and as you are a saying, I will marke where you misse, and therein will I deal with you.

John. Do your worst, I will provide likewise for you, & never give you ower, untill I have gotten & victory: for I take

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take not so much pleasure in any thing else all day.

Robert. I am of your minde: for I have heard our Master say, that this appoyling doth very much sharpen our wits, help our memory, and hath many other commodities. But now let us look unto our Catechisme, for our Master will examine us next in that.

John. Nay, by your leave, we shall first read over again all that we have learned, with the Preface, Titles of the Chapters, and Notes in the margents of our books, which we omitted before because they were too hard: for we shall go no further before we be perfect in this.

The end of the second Book.

A Short Catechisme.

What Religion doe you professe?

Christian Religion.

What is Christian Religion?

Acts 12. 16

Rom. 10. 9, 10.

Acts 4. 12.

It is the true profession, believing, and following of those things, which are commanded and taught us by God in the holy Scriptures.

What call you the holy Scriptures?

2 Tim. 3. 16,

17.

Deut. 4 35.

and 6. 4.

The Word of God contained in the Books of the Old and New Testament.

Doeth the Scripture, or Word of God contain in it all points of true Religion, and every thing necessary for the salvation of a Christian?

Yea.

Tell me then from this scripture how many Gods there be?

Ephes. 4. 6.

2 Tim. 1. 17.

John 4 24.

1 John 5. 7.

Mat. 3. 16, 17.

Mark 28. 19.

1 John 5. 7.

Psal. 19. 1, 7

and 29. 3, 4, 5.

Rom. 1. 29.

and 10. 18.

One.

What is God?

An everlasting Spirit, Immortal, Invisible, most strong and onely wise.

How many persons are there?

Three.

Which be they?

The Father, the Sonne, and the Holy Ghost.

How is God known?

By his Works, Word, and Spirit.

Who

Who created the World? God

H. br. 11. 3

Wherof did he create it?

Gen. 1. 11.

Of nothing, and that by his Word.

1 Cor. 8. 6.

Who made you? God the Father.

Eph. 4. 24.

How did he create you?

Rom. 1. 26.

In Holiness and righteousness.

Gen. 1. 27.

Why were you thus created? To glorifie God.

Are you able to do this of your self? No,

Why so? Because I am a sinner.

How came you to be a sinner, seeing you were so per-

Rom. 3. 10.

fectly created?

By the fall of Adam. What was his sin?

1 Iohn 1. 8.

Disobedience against God in eating of the forbidden fruit.

Rom. 5. 22

How came it to pass that you are become a sinner in Adam?

Because he was the Father of mankind.

How do you prove that you are a sinner?

By the testimony of mine own conscience, and by the Rom. 1. 5:

Law of God. What is the Law of God?

1. 15.

A perfect rule of Righteousnes, commanding good, and forbidding evil; the sum whereof is contained in the Commandements.

How many be there? Ten

Rehearse them.

1 Then God spake all these words and said, I am the Lord thy God, which hath brought thee out of the Land of Ægypt, out of the house of bondage: Thou shalt have no other God but me.

2 Thou shalt not make to thy self any graven image nor the likeness of any thing that is in the heaven above, nor in the earth beneath, nor in the water under the earth: Thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them, for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, and visit the sins of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth Generation of them that hate me; and shew mercy unto thousands, in them that love me and keep my Commandements.

3 Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

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4 Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath day, six days shalt thou labour and do all that thou hast to do, but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God; in it thou shalt do no manner of work, thou & thy son and thy daughter, thy man-servant, and thy maid-servant, thy cattle and the stranger that is within thy gate: for in six days the Lord made Heaven and Earth, the Sea, and all that in them is and rested the seventh day, and hallowed it.

5 Honour thy Father and thy Mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

6 Thou shalt do no Murder.

7 Thou shalt not commit adultery.

8 Thou shalt not steal.

9 Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy Neighbour.

10 Thou shalt not covet thy neighbors house: thou shalt not covet thy Neighbors wife, nor his servant, nor his maid, nor his Oxe, nor his Ass, nor any thing that is his.

Are these words, I am the Lord thy God &c. a Commandment, or a Preface?

A Preface to the whole Law.

How be the Commandments divided?

Into two Tables, or parts.

How many be there of the first table?

Four.

How many of the second? Six.

Levit. 19. 29.

Exod. 3. 18.

What do the Commandments of the first table teach you?

My duty towards God.

What do the Commandments of the second table teach you?

My duty towards my Neighbour.

Marth. 22. 7.

Are you to use these Commandments as Prayers?

No, because they be not Petitions but Commandments?

Are you able to keep them without breaking any of them in thought, word or deed? No,

Why? Because I am ready and disposed by nature to offend both God and my Neighbour.

Ephes. 2.

To what end serveth the Law?

To shew us our misery, and to lead us to Christ, and to
To

be a Rule ever after of the well ordering of our lives.

What is the punishment for the breach of the Law?

Eternal destruction both of body and soul.

Is there no way to escape it and to be saved?

Yes.

How?

By Iesus Christ.

What is Christ?

The Son of God, perfect God, and perfect man.

Could there no other meaner person be found in heaven, or Earth to save you, but the Sonne of God must do it?

No verily.

Must he needs be God and Man?

Yes.

Why?

First, because he must die for us, and God cannot die: therefore he must be man.

Secondly, he must overcome death, which being onely Man, he could not; therefore he must be also God.

How did he save us?

As he was man perfectly righteous, he performed the perfect obedience of the Law, and satisfied the Iustice of God for me. And as he was God, he overcame death, and raised up his body the third day.

Are all men partakers of this benefit of redemption purchased by Christ?

No, there are a number that shall have their part in Hell with the Devill and his Angels.

Who are they that shall have their part in the death of Christ?

Onely such as believe.

What is Faith?

Faith is a full assurance of my salvation in Christ alone.

Can every man have Faith in himself?

No, for it is the gift of God and not of nature.

How is faith gotten?

By the outward hearing of the Word of God preached, and the inward working of the Spirit.

Gal. 3. 24.

prov. 2. 18.

psal. 119. 107.

Rom. 6. 22. 23.

Acts. 4. 13.

Math. 3. 17.

Isa. 9. 6.

1 Pet. 1. 9. &

2. 21

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How is it strengthened and increased in you?

By the same preaching of the Word, and the use of the Sacraments and Prayer.

How shall any man know whether he hath the true and saving faith or no?

By the fruits and marks thereof.

What be the fruits of faith?

A hatred of all sin, a continual care to please God in the duties commanded, and unfeigned love to Gods Word, and to his people.

Rehearse the sum of your faith?

I believe in God the Father Almighty maker of Heaven and Earth and in Iesus Christ his only Son our Lord, which was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead and buried, he descended into Hell, the third day he rose again from the dead, he ascended into Heaven, and sitteth at the right hand of God, the Father Almighty, from thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead: I believe in the Holy Ghost, the Holy Catholick Church, the Communion of Saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting. Amen.

How many parts be there of this Creed? Two.

Which be they?

The first is of God the second is of the Church.

Let us now come to the means of strengthening faith, as of the Sacrament and Prayer; and first, what is a Sacrament?

A Sacrament is a seal and a pledg of those benefits of my salvation, which I receive by Christ.

How many Sacraments be there in the Church of God? Two.

Which be they?

Baptism, and the Supper of the Lord.

Who ordained them?

The Lord Iesus.

To what end?

To strengthen our Faith, and to further our repentance.

How many things are to be considered in a Sacrament? Two.

What be they?

The

1 Cor. 2. 1.

Acts 2. 4.

2 Cor. 4. 13.

Iohn 1. 31.

The signe and the thing signified.

In Baptisme, which is the sign signifying?

Water. **W**hat is the thing signified?

The washing away of my sins by the blood of Christ.

How is your faith strengthened by Baptisme?

By Baptisme I am received into the Family and Congregation of the Lord & am thereby fully assured, that both my sins are forgiven me, and the punishment due for the same.

What do you professe in Baptisme?

To die unto sin, and live unto righteousness.

In the Supper of the Lord, which be the signs that may be seen? Bread and Wine.

What do they signifie?

The Body and Blood of Christ.

How is your faith strengthened by the Supper of the Lord?

By the Supper of the Lord my Faith is strengthened, that as I receive the Bread and Wine in my Body to become mine: so doth my soul receive withall Iesus Christ, with all the benefits of his death to be wholly mine.

Is the Bread and Wine, turned into the natural Body and Blood of Christs flesh, blood and bone?

No; the Bread and Wine of their own nature are not changed, but in use they differ from other common bread and wine; because they be approved by the Lord to be signs of the body and blood of Christ.

Why then doth Christ say, this is my Body?

It is a figurative speech used in the Scripture; as Circumcision is called the Covenant, the Lamb is called the Pasover & yet it is not the covenant, nor the Pasover, but a sign of it.

How do you eat Christ Body, and drink his Blood?

Spiritually and by Faith.

Are all persons without exception to be admitted to the Supper of the Lord? No.

Who are not to be admitted?

Children, Fools, mad men, ignorant persons, known Hereticks, open and notorious sinners not repenting.

1 Cor. 10. 18.

Tit. 3. 10.

What must he do that will come worthily to the Supper of the Lord?

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He must prove and examine himself.

Q Wherein must he examine himself?

1 Cor. 11: 28.

1 What knowledge he hath in the principles of Religion, and especially in this matter of the Sacrament.

2 Whether he hath true faith in Iesus Christ, or no.

3 Whether he be penitent, and sorry for his sins past, purposing to leave them, and to live godly, endeavouring himself to be in brotherly love and charity with all men.

When it seemeth there be some, who albeit they come, yet they lose the benefit of this communion in themselves. Yea.

Q Who be they?

Such as come not in faith, and are not grieved for their sins past, as Hypocrites, Evill men, Church-Papists, private enemies to Gods word, and so many of the Godly as come not sufficiently prepared, procure a punishment.

What is the other help you have to increase faith? Prayer.

Q What is Prayer?

Prayer is a spiritual action of faith, wherein we require of God in the name of Christ, all things necessary to his glory and our comfort.

Q To whom must we pray?

To God onely.

Q In whose name?

In the name of Iesus Christ.

When may you not pray to Saints or Angels, or to God in the name of Saints or Angels.

No.

Q Why?

Because there is neither Commandment, Promise, or Example in the Scripture for it.

Q How must you pray?

As Christ hath taught me saying.

Math. 6. 9

Our Father which art in Heaven Hallowed be thy name, Thy Kingdom come, thy will be done on Earth as it is in Heaven: Give us this day, our daily bread; And forgive us our Trespases, as we forgive them that trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for thine is the Kingdom

come, the Power, and the Glory for ever, Amen.

How many Petitions be there in this Prayer?

Six? Three concerning the Glory of God, and three our own necessities.

What are these words, Our Father which art in Heaven, Ephes. 5. 10.
A Preface or introduction to Prayer. Deut. 8. 36.

What are these words For thine is the Kingdom the power and the glory for ever?

The conclusion of the Prayer.

What do you owe to God for all his benefits?

Thanksgiving.

Is it enough that you thank him with your lips?

No, but I must be obedient to his Laws and Commandments; which grace, the Lord grant me.

Sundry necessary Observations of a Christian.

1 That we keep a narrow watch over our heart, words and deeds, continually.

1 Pet. 1. 15.

2 That with all care the time be redeemed, which hath been idly, carelessly, and unprofitably spent.

Col. 9. 2.

3 That once in a day (at the least) private prayer and meditation be used.

Luke 4. 16.

4 That care be had to do & receive good in company.

5 That our family be with diligence and regard instructed, watched over, and governed.

Gen. 12. 19.

6 That no more time, or care, be bestowed in matters of the world then man's needs.

Prov. 31. 7.

Heb. 13. 16.

7 That we stir up our selves to liberality to Gods Saints

Col. 3. 5.

8 That we give not the least biddie to wandring lusts and affections.

Ephes. 3. 4. 5.

9 That we prepare our selves to bear the crosse by what means it shall please God to exercise us.

Dan. 8. 35. &c.

10 That we bestow some time, not only in mourning for our own sin, but also for the sins of the time, and age wherein we live.

Lament. 1. 1.

11 That we look daily for the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ for our deliverance out of this life.

1 Cor. 10. 18.

12 That

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Phil 2. 3.

12 That we use (as we shall have opportunity) at least as we shall have necessity, to acquaint our selves with some godly and faithful person, with whom we may confer of our Christi- n estate, and open our doubt, to the quickning up of Gods grace in us.

13. That we obserbe the separation of men out of this life, their mortality and vanity and alteration of things below the more to content in the world, and to continue our longing after the life to come, And that we meditate and muse often of our own death, and going out of this life-how we must lie in the grave, and all our glory put off, which will serve to beat down the pride of life in us.

14 That we read something daily in the holy Scriptures, for the further increase of our knowledge.

15 That we enter into Covenant with the Lord, to strive against all sin, and especially against the special sins and corruptions of our hearts and lives, wherein we have most dishonoured the Lord, and have raised up most guiltiness to our own conscience, & that we carefully see our Covenant be kept and continued.

16 That we mark how sin dieth, and is weakened in us, and that we return not to our old sins again, but wisely avoid all occasions of sin.

17 That we fall not from our first love, but continue still our affections to the liking of Gods Word, and all the holy exercises of Religion, diligently hearing it, and faithfully praising of the same in our lives and conversations: that we prepare our selves before we come, and meditate and confer of that we hear. either by our selves or with others, and so make our daily profit in Religion.

18 That we be often occupied in meditating on Gods ben- fits and works, and sound forth his praises for the same.

19 That we exercise our faith by taking comfort and delight in the great benefit of our Redemption by Christ, & the fruition of Gods presence in his glorious blessed Kingdome.

Lastly,

20. Lastly, that we make not these holy practices of repentance common in time, nor use them for course.

A Prayer framed according to this Catechism.

ALmighty God, and most mercifull Father in Iesus Christ, as thou hast plainly set before us our cursed state in the clear Glas of thy Heavenly Word, so we beseech thee open our eyes to see it and pierce our hearts to feel it, by the inward working of thy holy spirit. For wee (Lord) are most vain and vile creatures, justly tainted with the rebellion of our first parents, conceived in sin, bond-slaves to Satan necessarily, and yet willingly serving divers lusts, and committing innumerable sins against thy majesty, whereby we deserve most justly to endure all miseries in this life, and to be tormented in Hell for ever. But blessed be thy name (O Lord our God,) who, when there was no power in us, no not so much as any desire or endeavour to get out of this wofull estate, hast made us see and feel in what case we were, and provided a most soveraign remedy for us, even thy deare and only begotten Son, whom thou hast freely offered to us not only kindling in us a desire to enjoy him, but enabling us by a true and lively faith to lay hold upon him, and to be partakers of all his benefits, to the salvation of our souls. And now, Lord, that it hath pleased thee by faith to joyn us to thy Son Iesus Christ, and by thy spirit to make us members of his body, we humbly pray thee by the same Spirit, to renew us daily according to thine own Image? Work in our hearts daily increase of true faith and repentance, and in our lives a holy and comfortable change O God, enable us in some good measure to walk worthy of all thy mercies, and to serve thee who hast created and chosen us? and thy Son, who hath redeemed us from death, and made us heirs of glory, and thy blessed Spirit, who doth continually sanctifie and keepe us with faith, feare, and zeale, in true holines and righteousness all the daies of our life. Finally, seeing of thy infinite goodnesse and mercy thou hast appointed divers excellent and holy meanes, for the daily increase of thy grace in us, and for the conforming and quickning of us in Christian conversation, we humbly beseech thee to grant all those good meanes unto us:

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and to continue them among us, giving us grace to use them purely, constant y, and zealously, to the glory of thy name and profit of our brethren, and salvation of our souls, through Iesus Christ: To whom with thee, O Father, and the holy Ghost, be given all honour and glory for ever, Amen.

A Thanksgiving before meat.

O My heavenly Father, I thank thee through Iesus Christ, for making these creatures to seive me, and for giving me leave to feed on them; now I humbly pray thee, to give me grace moderately and soberly to use them: that my bodily health may be still continued to thy glory, the good of others, and mine own comfort in Iesus Christ, Amen.

A Thanksgiving after meat.

O Lord, feeling my body to be refreshed with meat and drink and my mind also fitted to do those things that thou requirest of me; let it now be my meat to do thy will and those works which belong to my duty, with all cheerfulness and good conscience; that for these and all other thy mercies, my thankfulness in heart, word and deed may be acceptable in thy sight, to the end of my life, through Iesus Christ; to whom with thee and the holy Ghost, be all honour, glory and thanksgiving, now and ever, Amen.

A Prayer for the morning.

O Lord our heavenly Father, we thy Poore and wretched creatures give thee most humble and hearty thanks for our quiet and safe sleep, and for raising us up from the same, we beseech thee, for Christs sake, to prosper us this day in our labour and travel, that it may be to the discharge of our duty in our vocation; principally, to thy glory; next to the profit of thy Church and Common wealth, and last of all, to the benefit and content of our Masters. Grant dear Father, that we may cheerfully and conscionably do our busines, and labours, not as men please, but as serving thee our God knowing thee to be the chief Master of us, and that thou seeest and beholdest us with thy fatherly eyes, who hast promised reward to them that faithfully & truly walk in their vocations, and threatned everlasting death and damnation to them that deceitfully and wickedly

kedly do their works and labours : we beseech thee O heavenly Father, to give us the strength of thy Spirit, that godly & gladly we may overcome our labours, and that the tediousness of this irksom labour which thou for our sins hast poured upon all mankind, may seem to us delectable and sweet. Fulfil now, O Lord, these our requests, for thy Son our Saviours sake, in whose Name we pray, as himself hath taught us, *Our Father, &c.*

A Prayer for the Evening

Most merciful God and tender Father, which beside thine inestimable mercies declared & given unto us in the making of the world for our sakes, in the redeeming of us by the death of thy dear Son Iesus Christ, in calling of us to the knowledge of thy blessed Word, in keeping us hitherto in thy holy Church, and in thy most gracious governing of us; and in all things hitherto, for our singular wealth and commodity, hast also most fatherly cared for us, kept us this day from all dangers both of soul and body, giving us health, food, apparel, and all other things necessary for the comfort and succour of this poor and miserable life, which many others do want: For these, and other thy good gifts and gracious benefits, which thou of thine own goodness only, and fatherly providence, hast hitherto poured upon, and dost presently pour upon us, and many others, we most humbly thank thee, and praise thy holy Name: beseeching thee, that as all things are now hidden, by means of the darkness thou hast sent over the earth: so thou wouldest vouchsafe to hide and bury all our sins, which this day, or at any time heretofore we have committed against thy holy Commandments: and as now we purpose to lay our bodies to rest, so grant the guard of thy good Angels to keep the same this night and for evermore: and whensoever our last sleep of death shall come, grant that it may be in thee, good Father, so that our bodies may rest both temporally and eternally, to thy glory and our joy through Iesus Christ our Lord, So be it.

The 119. Psalm.

Blessed are those that are undefiled in their way, and walk in the Law of the Lord
 2 Blessed are they that keep his testimonies, and seek him with their whole hearts,

- 3 For they which do no wise kednes, walk in his waies.
 4 Thou hast charged that we should diligently keep
 thy Commandements,
 5 O that my waies were made so direct, that I might
 keep thy statutes.
 6 So shall I not be confounded, whilst I have respect
 unto all thy Commandements
 7 I will thank thee with an unfeigned heart, when I
 shall have learned the judgements of thy righteousness.
 8 I will keep thy Ceremonies, O forsake me not utterly:

The second part.

- W**herewith shall a young man cleanse his way: even
 by ruling himself after thy word.
 2 With my whole heart have I sought thee, O let me
 not go wrong out of thy commandements.
 3 Thy words have I hid within my heart, that I
 should not sin against thee.
 4 Blessed art thou, O Lord, O teach me thy statutes.
 5 With my lips have I been telling of all the judge-
 ments of thy mouth.
 6 I have had as great delight in the way of thy testimo-
 nies as in all manner of riches.
 7 I will talk of thy commandements, and have respect
 unto thy wayes.
 8 My delight shall be in thy statutes, and I will not for-
 get thy word.

Proverbs, Chap. 4.

- H**ear, O ye children, the instruction of a Father, and
 ye shall be rare to learn understanding.
 2 For I give you a good Doctrine, therefore forsake ye
 not my Law.
 3 For I was my Fathers Son; tender and dear in the
 eyes of my Mother.
 4 He also taught me, and said unto me, Let thine heart
 hold fast my words, keep my Commandements and thou
 shalt live.
 5 Get wisdom, get understanding, forget not, neither
 decline from the words of my mouth.
 6 Forsake her not, and she shall keep thee; love her, and
 she shall preserve thee.

7 Wisdom is the beginning, get wisdom therefore, and abound all possessions get understanding.

8 Exalt her, and she will exalt thee; she shall bring thee to honour if thou embrace her.

9 She shall give a comely ornament upon thine head, yea she shall give thee a Crown of glory.

10 Hear my Son, and receive my words, and the years of thy life shall be many.

11 I have taught thee in the way of wisdom, and led thee in the paths of righteousness.

12 When thou goest, thy gate shall not be straight, and when thou runnest thou shalt not fall.

13 Take hold of instruction, and leave her not, keep her, for she is thy life.

14 Enter not into the way of the wicked, and walk not in the way of evil men.

15 Avoid it, and go not by it, turn from it, and pass by.

16 For they cannot sleep except they have done evil, and their sleep departeth, except they cause some to fall.

17 For they eat the bread of wickedness, and drink the wine of violence.

18 But the way of the righteous shineth as the light, that shineth more unto the perfect day.

19 The way of the wicked is as the darkness, they know not wherein they fall.

20 My Son, hearken unto my words, incline thine ear unto my sayings.

21 Let them not depart from thine eyes, but keep them in the middle of thy heart.

22 For they are life unto those that find them, and health unto all their flesh.

23 Keep thy heart with all diligence, for thereout cometh life.

24 Put away from thee a froward mouth, and put wicked lips far from thee.

25 Let thine eyes behold the light, let thine eye-lids direct the way before thee.

26 Ponder the paths of thy feet, and let all the wayes be ordered aright.

27 Turne not to the right hand, nor to the left, but remove thy foot from evil.

The 1. Psalm.

THe man is blest that hath not bent
to wicked read his ear,
Nor led his life as sinners do
nor sate in scorn's chair.

2 But in the Law of God the Lord
doth set his whole delight,
And in that Law doth exercise
himself both day and night.

3 He shall be like the tree that groweth
fast by the Rivers side;
Which bringeth forth most pleasant fruit
in her due time and tide.

4 Whose leaf shall never fade nor fall,
but flourish still and stand
Even so all things shall prosper well;
which this man takes in hand.

5 So shall not the ungodly men,
they shall be nothing so:
But as the dust which from the earth
the wind drives to and fro.

6 Therefore shall not the wicked men
in judgment stand upright;
Nor yet the sinners with the just
shall come in place or sight.

7 For why? the way of godly men
unto the Lord is known,
And eke the way of wicked men
shall quite be overthrown.

The 4 psalm.

O God that art my righteousness,
Lord hear me when I call,
Thou hast set me at liberty
when I was bound in thrall.

2 Have mercy, Lord, therefore on me,
and grant me my request,
For unto thee incessantly
to cry I will not rest.

3 O mortal men how long will ye
my glory thus despise?
Why wander ye in vanity,
and follow after lies?

4 know ye, that good and godly men
the Lord doth take and chuse,
And when to him I make my plaint,
he doth me not refuse.

5 Sin not, but stand in awe therefore,
examine well your heart,
And in your Chamber quietly
see you your selves convert.

6 Offer to God the sacrifice
of righteousness I say,
And look that in the living Lord
you put your trust alway.

7 The greater sort crave worldly goods,
and riches do embrace;
But Lord grant us thy countenance,
thy favour and thy grace;

8 For thou thereby shalt make my heart
more joyfull and more glad,
Then they who of their corn and wine
full great increase have had.

9 In peace therefore lie down will I,
taking my rest and sleep.
For thou only wilt me O Lord,
alone in safetie keep.

The 50 Psalm.

THe mightie God,
th' Eternal hath thus spoke,
And all the world
he will call and provoke,
Even from the East,
and so forth to the West:

2 From toward Sion,
which place him liketh best,
God will appear
in beautie most excellent,

3 Our God will come
before that long time be spent,
Devouring fire
shall go before his face,

A great tempest
shall round about him trace;

4 Then

4 Then shall he call
the earth and heavens bright,
To judge his folk
with equitie and right:
5 Saying, Goto,
And now my Saints assemble,
My past they keep,
their gifts do not dissemble.
6 The heavens shall
declare his righteousness,
For God is judge
of all things more or less.
7 Heare my people,
for I will now reveal:
Lift Israel,
I will thee nought conceal.
Thy God, thy God
I am, and will not blame thee,
8 For giving not
all manner of offerings to me,
9 I have no need
to take of thee at all
Obates of thy fold
or calf out of thy stall:
10 For all the Beasts
are mine within the Woods,
On thousand hills
cattel are mine own goods.
11 I know for mine
all birds that are on mountains:
All beasts are mine
which haunt the fields and fountains.
The 51. Psalm. the first Part.
O Lord consider my distress,
and now with speed some pity take:
my sins deface, my faults redress
good Lord for thy great mercy sake.
2 Wash me, O Lord and make me cleane
from this unjust and sinfull act,
And purifie yet once again
my hainous crime and bloody fact.
3 Remorse and sorrow do constrain
me to acknowledge mine excess,

My sins alas do still remain
before my face without release.
4 For thee alone I have offended,
committing evill in thy sight;
And if I were therefore condemned,
Yet were thy judgments just & right.
5 It is too manifest alas,
that first I was conceiv'd in sin;
Yea of my mother so born was,
and yet vile wretch remain therein.
6 Also behold, Lord, thou dost love
the inward truth of a pure heart,
Therefore thy wisdom from above
thou hast reveal'd me to convert.
7 If thou with hy'op purge this blot
I shall be clearer then the glass,
And if thou wash away my spot;
the Snow in whitens shall I pass.
8 Therefore, O Lord, such joy me send
that inwardly I may find grace,
And that my strength may now amend
which ahou hast swag'd for my trespass
9 Turn back thy face and frowning ire
for I have felt enough thy hand;
And purge my sins I thee desire,
which do in number pass the sand.
10 Make new my heart within my brest
and frame it to thy holy will,
Thy constant Spirit in me let rest,
which may these raging enemies kill.
The 67 Psalm.

HAve mercy on us Lord,
and grant to us thy grace,
To shew to us do thou accord
the brightness of thy face.
2 That all the earth may know
the way to godly wealch,
And all the Nations on a row
may see thy saving health.
3 Let all the world, O God,
give praise unto thy Name:
O let the people all abroad
extoll and laud the same.

4 Through

4 Throughout the world so wide
let all rejoyce with mirth;
For thou with truth and right dost guide
the Nations of the earth.

5 Let all the world, O God,
give praise unto thy Name,
Oh let the people all abroad
extoll and laud the same.

6 Then shall the earth increase,
great store of fruit shall fall,
And then our God, the God of peace,
shall blesse us eke withall.

7 God shall us blest I say,
and then both far and neer
The folk throughout the earth alway
of him shall stand in fear.

The 104. Psalm.

MY soul praise the Lord,
speak good of his Name;

O Lord our great God,
how dost thou appear,
So passing in glory,
that great is thy fame?
Honour and Majesty
in thee shine most clear.

2 With light as a Robe
thou hast thee beclad,
VWhereby all the earth
thy greatness may see;
The heavens in such sort
thou also hast spread,
That it to a Curtain
compared may be.

3 His Chamber beams lye
in the Clouds full sure,
VWhich as his chariots
are made him to bear;
And there with much swiftness
his course doth endure,

Upon the wings riding
of winde in the air;

4 He made his spirits
as Heralds to go;

And lightning to serve
we see also prest;
His will to accomplish
they run to and fro,
To save or consume things,
as liketh him best.

5 He groundeth the earth
so firmly and fast,
That it once to move
none shall have such power.

6 The deep a fair covering
for it made thou hast,
VWhich by his own nature
the hills would devour.

7 But at thy rebukes
the waters did flie,
And so give due place
they words to obey:

At thy voice of thunder
so fearfull they be,
That in their great raging
they hast soon away.

8 The Mountains full high
they then up ascend,
If thou do but speak,
thy word they fulfill:

So likewise the vallies
full quickly descend,
VWhere thou them appointedst,
remain they do still.

9 Their bounds thou hast set,
how far they shall run,

So as in their rage
not pass that they can:
For God hath appointed
they shall not return
The earth to destroy more,
which was made for man.

The 112. Psalm.

THe man is blest that God doth fear,
And eke his Law doth love indeed
2 His

- 2 His seed on earth God will uprear,
And bless such as from him appear.
- 3 His house with good he will fulfill,
His righteousness endure shall still.
- 4 Unto the Righteous doth arise,
In trouble joy, in darkness light;
- 5 Compassion is in his eyes,
And mercy alwayes in his sight:
- 6 Yea pity moveth such to lend,
He doth by justice things expend.
- 7 And surely such shall never fail,
For in remembrance had is he.
- 8 No tidings ill can make him quail,
VWho in the Lord sure hope doth see.
- 9 His faith is firm, his fear is past,
For he shall see his foes down cast.
- 10 He did well for the poor provide,
His righteousness shall still remain,
- 11 And his estate with praise abide,
Although the wicked do disdain:
- 12 Yea gnash his teeth thereat shall he,
And so consume his state to see.

The 113. Psalm.

- Y**E Children which do serve the Lord
Praise ye his name with one accord,
- 2 Yea blessed be alwayes his name;
VWho from the rising of the Sun,
 - 3 Till it return where it began,
is to be praised with great fame.
 - 4 The Lord all people doth surmount,
As for his glory we may count
above the Heavens high to be.
 - 5 With God the Lord who may compare
Whose dwellings in the heavens are?
of such great power and force is he.
 - 6 He doth abase himself we know,
Things to behold both here below,
and also in Heaven above.
 - 7 The needy out of dust to draw,
And eke the poor which help none saw,
his only mercy did him move.
 - 8 And so him set in his high degree,
With Princes of great dignity,
that rule his people with great fame.

- 9 The barren he doth make to bear,
And eke with joy her fruit to rear,
therefore praise ye his holy Name.

The 120. Psalm.

- I**N Trouble and in Thrall I,
Unto the Lord I call,
and he doth me comfort;
- 2 Deliver me I say,
From lying lips alway,
and tongues of false report.
 - 3 What vantage or what thing,
Get't thou thus for to sing,
thou false and flattering lyer?
 - 4 Thy tongue doth hurt, I ween,
No lesse then arrows keen,
or hot consuming fire.
 - 5 Alas too long I slack,
VWithin these tents so black,
which Kedars are by name.
 - 6 By whom the flock elect,
And all of Isaacs sect
are put to open shame.
 - 7 VVith them that peace did hate,
I came a peace to make,
and set a quiet life;
 - 8 But when my tale was told,
Causeless I was control'd.
by them that would have strife.

The 126. Psalm.

- W**Hen as the Lord
again his Sion had brought forth
From bandage great,
and also servitude extream,
His work was such
as did surmount mans heart & thought,
So that we were
much like to them that use to dream,
Our glad mouths were
with laughter filled then,
And eke our tongue
did shew us joyfull men.
- 2 The heathen Folk
were forced then for to confess

H

How

The Practise to the

How that the Lord
for them also great things had done.
3 But much more we,
and therefore can confesse no less;
VWherefore to joy,
we have good cause as we begun.
4 O Lord go forth,
thou canst our bondage end,
As to deserts
the flowing Rivers send.
5 Full true it is,
that they which sow in tears indeed,
A time will come
when they shall reap in mirth & joy.
6 They went and wept.
In bearing of their precious seed;
For that their Foes
full oftentimes did them annoy;
But their return
with joy they sure shall see,
Their sheaves home bring;
and not impaired be.

The 148. Psalm.

Give laud unto the Lord,
From heaven that is so high,
Praise him in deed and word,
A bove the starry skie.
2 And also ye,
His Angels all,
Armies Royall,
Praise him with glee.
3 Praise him both Moon and Sun,
VWhich are both clear and bright.
The same of you be done,
Ye glistering stars of light,
4 And eke no less ye heavens fair,
And clouds of the air,
His laud express.
5 For at his word they were
All formed as you see,
At his voice did appear
All things in their degree.

6 VWhich he set fast,
To them he made
A law and trade
For aye to last.

The School-master to his Scholar.

MY child and Scholar take good heed
unto the words that here are set,
And see thou do accordingly,
or else be sure thou shalt be beat.
First, I command thee God to serve,
then to thy Parents duty yeild,
Unto all men be courteous,
and mannerly in Town and Field.
Your Clothes unbutton'd do not use,
let not your hose ungartered be,
Have Handkerchief in readines,
VVash hands and face, or see not me.
Lose not your Book, Ink-horn or Pens,
nor Girdle, Garters, Hat or Band.
Let Shoes be tyed, pin Shirt-band close,
keep well your hands at any hand.
If broken hos'd or shoo' I you go,
or slovenly in your array,
VWithout a Girdle or untruss'd,
then you and I must have a fray.
If that you cry or talk aloud,
or books do rend, or strike with knife,
Or laugh or play unlawfully,
then you and I must be at strife.
If that you curle, miscall or swear,
if that you pick, filch, steal or lie;
If you forget a Scholars part,
then must you sure your points untie.
If that to School you do not go
when time doth call you to the same,
O if you loyter in the streets,
when we do meet then look for blame.
VWherefore (my child) behave thy self,
so decently at all assayes,
That thou mayst purchase Parents love
and eke obtain thy Masters praise.

The



The first Part of Arithmetick, called Numeration.

ALL numbers are made by the divers placing of these nine figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. and this circle (0) called a Cypher. Now look how many of them stand together, in so many severall places they must needs stand. But mark that thou call that which is next to thy right hand, the first place, and so go (as it were) backward, calling the next unto him towards the left hand, the second place; the next the third place, and so forth, as far as thou wilt. Secondly, the further any figure standeth from the first place, the greater he is: every following place being greater by ten times then that next before: as (5) in the first place is but five, but in the second place ten times five, that is, five times ten, which is fifty: in the third place five hundred, in the fourth place five thousand; and in the fifth place fifty thousand, and so thou mayest proceed: as for example, the number thus placed, 1656. being this present year from the birth of Christ, is one thousand six hundred fifty six: and this number 5675. being this present year from the Creation (though otherwise commonly taken) is five thousand six hundred seventy five. But my Book growing greater than I purposed, pardon me (I pray thee) though I break off this matter sooner than peradventure (thou mayest think) I promised.

Direction for the Ignorant.

FOR the better understanding this brief *Chronologie* following, I thought good to advertise thee thus much: Thou must first be perfect in the numbers above, so farre as concerneth the fourth place: then mark how I have divided the years of the world in parts, called *five periods*, which I for plainness sake, stick not to call Chapters: therefore I begin my account five times, best answering (as I think) thy demands, when such a one lived, or such a thing done; for thou commonly movest thy question one of these five wayes; either how long was it
H 2 after

after the Creation? or how long after the Flood: how long after the departure out of *Aegypt*, and the Law given? how long before Christ? or how long after Christ? as thou thinkest is nearest one of these times. If then thou findest the name as thou seekest, and the year set by it: look upward from thence to the beginning of that Chapter, and thou shalt see how long that thing thou seekest was from the time mentioned in the Title of that Chapter: Further, I have set it down (as thou seest) in a diverse Letter, according to the diversity of the matter. If thou seekest for any thing proper to the Bible or Ecclesiasticall History, seek in the *Roman* or *Italica* Letter, which thou usest to call the Latine Letter, and passe over those in the *English* Letter, for they concern not thy purpose. Again, If thou be a Grammar Scholar, or other, that wouldst find somethinge only concerning any prophane Author, seek only in the *English* Letter, passing over the other. And because I desire brevity, I have omitted the Kings of *Israel*, *Aegypt*, *Assyria*, and the Prophets which wrote not, whose times thou mayst easily finde, by conference with the Judges and the Kings of *Judah*. And note, that (y) alone, standing by any number, signifieth (year.) Finally, my first purpose in making it, was for thy sake that learnest reading; Therefore read them so often till thou canst run them over as fast as any other English.

C H A P. I.

After the Creation.

*God having made the World, and created ADAM and EVE:
their posterity was born in these years after, as followeth.*

Year.

130 Seth
253 Enoch
325 Kenan
395 Mahalaleel.
506 Jared
622 Enoch
686 Methuselah.

Year.

874 Lamech
1056 Noah
1566 Shem
1558 Iaphet

1656. The universall flood, after
which followeth the Generation of
Shem.

CHAP.

Year.

2 A
37 S
67 E
101
101
101 R
163 S
192
222
262
352
436
452
452
512
587
588
588
599
60
60
60
60
60
60
9
6

CHAP. 2.
After the Flood.

Year.

- 2 Arphaxad.
- 37 Selah.
- 67 Eber.
- 101 Peleg.
- 101 Tower of Babel built.
- 101 Reu
- 163 Serug
- 192 Nahor
- 222 Terah
- 262 Haran
- 352 Abraham
- 436 Ismael
- 452 Sodome destroyed.
- 452 Isaac
- 512 Jacob
- 587 Ruben
- 588 Simeon
- 588 Levi
- 599 Judah
- 600 Dan
- 601 Nephtali
- 601 Asher
- 602 Issachar
- 602 Gad
- 602 Zebulon
- 904 Joseph
- 619 Benjamin

These twelve were the sons of Jacob, called the twelve Patriarchs, of whom came the twelve tribes of Israel

Minerva.

- 699 Phares
- 642 Hezron
- 643 Jacob went into Egypt, where they were 215 years.

Year.

- Hercules** 1 yb
- Aram**
- Prometheus.**
- Atlas**
- Aminadab
- 778 Aaron
- 783 Moses
- Job
- Naafson
- Salmon
- 858 Moses delivered the children of Israel out of Egypt; then was the Law given.

CHAP. 3.

After the Law given.

Phaeton burnt

40 Joshua brought the people out of the wilderness into the Land of Canaan, and reigned 18. year.

41 Jubiles began

58 Othniel judged Israel 40. years, whereof Cishan the Amorite oppressed them eight years.

Radamanthus.

80 Booz of Rahab

90 Ehud and Shamgar judged 80. year whereof Eglon the Moabite oppressed 18 y.

Ulys ruled in Dardania, and called it Troy.

Pegasus.

Opheus.

178 Debora and Barack judged 40. y. whereof Iabin and Sifera oppressed 20. year.

198 Obed.

Year.

198 Obed born of Ruth.

218 Gideon judged 40. years,
whereof the Midianites oppressed
seven years.**Theseus.**

258 Abimilech three y.

261 Tola twenty three y.

284 Iair judged twenty two years,
whereof the Ammonites and
Philistins oppressed twelve y.**Anazons Batani against
thebes.**

311 Ibsan Iudged seven y.

318 Elon ten y.

Troy destroyed.

329 Abdon the Pirathonite eight y

336 Samson twenty y. In the time
of these six judges the Philistins
oppressed.

350 Jesse father of David by Obed.

350 Eli the Priest forty y.

397 Samuel and Saul forty y.

432. **Britus came into Eng-
land, if the story be true.**

447 David reigned forty y.

Nathan, Asaph, Heman and
Ieduthun, Prophets.477 Solomon reigned forty y. and
four hundred eighty one in his
fourth year built the temple,
before the birth of Christ about
nine hundred and sixteen y.

CHAP. 4

Before Christ.

239 temple built.

700 **Heliop.**

Year.

899 Rehoboam reigned over Ju-
dah seventeen y.

881 Abijam three y.

878 Asa fourty one.

838 Iehosaphat twenty five y.

813 Iehoram eight y.

805 Ahaziah one y.

804 Athaliah six y.

798 Ioash forty y.

758 Amasiah twenty nine y.

Jonah prophesieth

743 Rome built by Romulus
upon four hills, which are
Palatinus, Capitolinus, Cr-
quilinus, Aventinus, and
after enlarged by Servilius
Tullus, within the walls,
with other three hills, Coe-
lius, Viminalis, and Quir-
inalis.729 Kingdom of Iudah void twelve
years.

725 Sardanapalus

718 Ahaziah twenty five y.

Kingdom of Israel void twenty
two years.700 **Quintus, Pompeius the se-
cond Roman King.**615 **Lycurgus the Lacedemo-
nian.**Joel, Hosiah, Amos, and Isai-
ah prophesied.**Tullus Hostilius the third Ro-
man King.**

677 Jonathan over Iudah 155.

Michaiah also prophesied.

662 Ahas fifteen y.

646 Ezekias twenty nine.

628 Sal-

Year.

628 Sal-

Ifr

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An

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682

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Arch

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617

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610

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564

562

560

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526

526

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I

I

618

597

597

597

597

597

Year.

628 *Salmanazer* carried ten Tribes of Israel captive to Babel, from whence they never returned. And here the race of the Kings of Israel ceased. *Merodach Balthazar* began to bring the Empire from *Ashur* to *Babel*.

682 *Alexander*.

Aristotenus.

Anicetus the fourth Roman King.

Archilocus, *Zelucus*, *Homer*, *Phalaris*.

617 *Manasseh* fifty five y.

Jeremiah prophesieth.

610 *Sappho*, *Hilo*, *Stesichorus*, *Epimenides*.

564 *Nebuchadnezzar*.

562 *Amon* two y.

560 *Iosiah* twenty one y.

Zephaniah and *Habakkuk* prophesie.

526 *Iehojakim* eleven y.

526 Captivity, wherein *Nebuchadnezzar* carried captives *Daniel* and many others into *Babilon*, began the third year of *Iehojakim*.

Jeremiah continueth his prophesie in *Iudah*.

Daniel prophesieth in *Babel*.

618 *Zedekiah* eleven y.

Ezekiel prophesieth.

597 *Ierusalem* destroyed, and *Ieremiah* with the remnant of *Iudah* carried into *Aegypt*, where *Jeremiah* prophesieth.

Year.

Ezekiel continueth his prophesie in *Babel*.

501 Consuls two yearly began in *Rome*.

495 *Horatius Cocles*.

494 *Salathiel*.

493 Dictators in *Rome*.

487 Tribunes of the people began in *Rome*.

498 *Zerubbabel*.

466 *Pythagoras*, *Pyndarus*, *Democritus*, *Cresus*, *Paracletus*, *Cleop*, *Selen*, *Thales*, *Seven Wisemen*, *Wisistratus*.

456 *Darius*, and *Cyrus* his Son won *Babylon* from *Balthasar*, began the Empire of the *Persians*, and gave leave for the *Jews* to return and build the Temple.

454 Temple began to be built; the History of *Ezra*.

Arthashtute, called of prophane Writers *Cambyfes*, reigned with *Cyrus* his Father.

The History of *Esther*.

Ahasuerus called *Darius*.

440 *Histaspis* divorced *Vashti*, married *Esther*, hanged *Haman*, and advanced *Mordecai*.

431 Tribune *Miltiades*.

425 *Darius* of *Persia* called also *Artaxshast*, and of prophane writers, *Darius Longimanus*, reigned thirty six y. *Haggai* prophesieth.

Za.

Year.

- Zachariah prophesieth.
 423 Malachy the last prophet.
 424 Nehemiah his story, who build-
 ed the wals of Ierusalem.
 397 Bittel Belopanne sack, 27.
 years, till the Lacedemontians
 overcame Athens.
 386 Rome taken by Gallus a
 Brittain.
 386 Themistocles, Aristides,
 Aeschylus, Sophocles, Pericles,
 Cnephocles, Hippocrates,
 Parmenides, Aristarcus,
 Euripides, Herodotus, Aristobolus,
 Socrates, Alcibiades,
 Diogenes, Plato, Xenophon,
 Agesilaus.
 363 Philip of Macedonia conquered
 all Grecia after the Thebanes
 had subdued the Lacedemontians.
 351 Marcus Curtius, Manlius
 Torquatus.
 350 Aristocles, Demosthenes,
 Epicurus, Epaminondas,
 Theophrastus, Menander,
 Zenocrates.
 144 Wars with the Samnites
 at Rome continued forty nine
 years.
 332 Alexander the great conquered
 Persia, he entreated the Iews
 honorably, and reigned twelve
 years.
 Now was the Empire of the Gre-
 cians great, which after the
 death of Alexander was divided

Year.

- into four Captains, whereof
 Syria and Egypt continued until
 the Empire of the Romans,
 and always vexed the Iews.
 Now beginneth the story of the
 Maccabees.
 301 Two Decii in Rome
 300 Zeno author of the Stoicks, Aras-
 tas, Demetrius, Phalaris.
 218 Ptolomy Philadelphus caused se-
 venty Interpreters to translate
 the LAW into Greek.
 313 Vetruria yielded to Rome
 wholly.
 272 Regulus, Polibius, Cleanthes.
 267 War of Carthage & Rome
 twelve years.
 241 Bittel African with Pu-
 midia.
 237 Iesus Sirach.
 236 Publius Plautus.
 224 Antiochus Magnus
 219 The second battle of Car-
 thage, because that Hanni-
 bal had recovered Spain from
 Rome.
 131 The third battle of Car-
 thage, which was in three years
 utterly destroyed by Scipio
 Junior.
 129 Pharisees, Sadduces, and Es-
 senes, began their Sects.
 89 Civil war in Rome eight
 years between Marius and
 Sylla, because Sylla being
 you-

Year.

- ponger, was chosen Captain into Asia, to the battel of the Dacick.
8. Tigranes King of Armenia.
- 65 Cato Uticensis. Salustius.
- 57 Cicero Consul
- 57 Britain entered upon by Julius Cesar.
- 47 Julius Cesar reigned Emperour five years.
- 44 Virgil, Horace, Livie, Ovid, Cornelius Nepos.
4. Octavius Augustus Emperour 56. year.
34. Herod the great made King of Jury, after whose death his four sons were confirmed in his Kingdom, and called Tetrarchs.
- See Luke 3. 1.
- Temple again sumptuously builded by Herod
- Christ born in the 42. year of Augustus, from which beginneth our usual account.

CHAP. 5.

After the Birth of Christ.

16. Tiberius Emperor after the birth of Christ 16 years.
33. Christ crucified.
33. Stephen stoned
42. Paul converted.
42. Herod Agrippa President in Jury, he beheaded James.

Year.

- 42 Matthew wrot his Gospel
- 44 James beheaded.
- 46 Mark preached in Egypt.
- 49 Luke wrote.
- 50 Epistle to the Galathians, written from Antioch.
- 53 Epistles to the Thessalonians, written from Athens.
- 54 Philip Martyred.
- 51 Epistle to the Corinthians from Ephesus.
- 51 To Timothy from Troas.
- To Titus from Troas.
- 55 To Corinth from Philippi:
- 55 Peters first Epistle.
- 56 Peters second Epistle.
- 56 To the Rom. from Corinth.
- 57 Claudius Nero persecutor.
- 59 Epistles to the Philippians Ephesians, Colossians, Philemon from Rome.
61. Acts by Luke (now as is thought.)
- 63 James thrown down from a Pinnacle.
- 69 Epistle to Timothy.
- 69 Paul martyred at Rome.
- 73 Jerusalem destroyed by Vespasian and Titus.
- 76 Ignatius Bishop of Antioch.
- 83 Domitian Emperour.
- 85 Nicolaitan Heretic.
- 90 Cornelius Tacitus, Suetonius, Aulus Gellius, Plutarch.

tarch, Drutillan, Fabenai,	219 Origen
Appian, Apuleus,	249 Cyprian
93 John banished to Pathmos	289 Constantine reigned in Eng-
where (as is thought) he wrote	land
his Gospel, and the Revelation	307 Eusebius
67 John returned from Pathmos	333 Athanasius
Ephesus	347 Hilary
100 John dyed	347 Gregory Nazianzen
114 Pliny writeth for the Chri-	371 Ambrose B. of Millain
stians	375 Hieronimus
133 Gallon	400 Chrysostom
170 Iulianus died a martyr	409 Augustine
180 Irenaeus of Lyons	414 Theodoret
187 England receiv'd the Gospel	500 Gothes conquered in Italy:
202 Clemens Alexandrinus	then increased Barbarism, and
210 Tertullian	Papistry.

Directions for the unskillfull.

I f thou hast not been acquainted with such a table as this following, & desired to make use of it, thou must get the Alphabet, viz. the order of the Letters as they stand, without book, perfectly, to know where every letter stands, as (h) near the beginning, (m) about the middle, and (u) towards the end. Therefore if the word thou wouldst finde begins with (a) look in the beginning of the Table, if with (t) look toward the end. Again, if the word begins with (ba) look in the beginning of the letter (b), but if with (bu) see toward the end of that letter; and if thou observe the same for the third and fourth letters, thou shalt find thy word presently Secondly, thou must know the cause of the difference of the letters, all written with the Roman, as in (abba) are words taken from the Latine, or other learned language. Those with the Itallike letters, as (abandon) are French words made English: those with the English letter are meerly English, or from some other vulgar Tongue. The word joining unto it is ever English, & is the interpreter of it in a more familiar English word. But those that have no word expounding them, are set down to let thee see their true writing, where I thought thou mightest otherwise err. And know further, that all words that have in them (r) or (p/r)

together

together, or begin with (chr) where (h) is never pronounced, or end with (ism) are all Greek words, as Hypocrites, Philosophy, Christ, Baptism. But where I say they are Greek, I mean with some difference of termination; for they were brought from Greece to us, through Rome, where they were newly stamp't, and when they came to us, we coined them after our fashion; as Christ is in Latine Christus, in Greek Christos; so Baptism in Latine Baptismus, in Greek Baptismos. The like must be observed for the Latine words as those that we have ending in (ion) the Latine hath them in (io) creation, remission, in Latine creatio, remissio. But touching the French, we have some of them with difference, and some without: and thus thou shalt discern the n; those with difference are markt with this star (*) as (accomplish) in French (accomplir) and therefore thou shalt finde it by this mark (*); the other have none. Sometimes I referre thee from one word to another; as thus, at this word Brigatine see Barque, then these two be of a signification, and so shalt thou learn variety of words.

When a word hath two significations, if one be well known, I omit that, as to bark as a Dog is well known, but a Barque, that is a little Ship, it is not so familiar, therefore I put down that: If I should put down all derivations, it would be over-long; therefore I hope the diligent scholar will learn by practice soon from the primitive or original: I have therefore set down some few of the hardest, yet some rules for them thou shalt finde in the end; there are many more from Latine and French, but being well known I omit them.

Abandon cast away
 abba father
 abbess abba esse, Mistress of a
 Nunnerie
 abbreviate short
 abridge see abbreviate.
 about unto
 abecedary the order of the letters, or he that useth them.
 abet maintain
 abominable
 abhor
 abject base

absure renounce
 abolish make void
 abricor * k. fruit
 aboard
 abrogate see abolish
 absolve pardon
 absolve perfect
 absolution forgiveness
 abstinence restraining
 abstract see abbreviate
 absurd foolish
 accent tune
 accept take liking

accept free coming to
 accessary partaker
 accident befall
 accommodate fit to
 accomplish * finish
 account * to reckon
 accord * agreement
 accurate cunning
 accrew * grown
 ascertain * make sure
 atchieve see accomplish
 acorn
 active nimble
 actual in act
 acute witty
 addict given to
 adieu farewell
 address prepare to direct
 adjacent lying to
 adiourn defer
 adjure make to swear
 administer govern or see be
 admire marvel at
 admiral chief by sea
 admission receiving
 adopt take for his child
 adore worship
 adorn beautifie
 adverse contrary
 advertise give knowledge
 adulation flattery
 adulterate counterfeit
 advocate attorney
 advowson patronage
 adustion burning
 affable ready and courteous in
 speech
 affect earnestly desire
 affinity kin by marriage

affirmative a vouching
 affianced trust betrothed
 affianced betrothed
 agent doer
 aggravate grievous
 agility nimbleness
 agony heavy passion
 alacrity cheerfulness
 alarm sound to battel
 alien stranger
 alienation estranging
 alight
 alledge * bring proof
 alliance kindred or league
 allusion pointing to
 allude to point to
 aliment nourishment
 almes
 almighty
 alphabet order of letters
 alteration debate
 allegory similitude
 allegiance obedience
 altitude height
 allegation alledging
 ambassador messenger
 ambiguous doubtful
 ambition desire to honor
 ambushment privy train
 amorous full of love
 amplify enlarge
 anatomy gr. cutting up
 anathema accursed
 andiron
 anguish grief
 anchor
 animate encourage
 annually yearly
 animadversion noting

antichrist against Christ
 antedated. fore-dated
 anticipation preventing
 angle corner
 antickly disguised
 annihilate make void
 ancestour forefather
 annulity see annihilate
 aphorism general rule
 apostate backsliding
 apostasie falling away
 amen so be it
 apostle gr. see ambassadour
 apologie gr. defence
 apocalyps gr. revelation
 alpha gr. the first græke letter
 apothecary
 apocrypha not of authority
 apparent in sight
 appeach accuse
 appeal to seek to a higher Judge
 appertain to belong
 appurtenant { be one-
 appurtenance { ing
 appetite desire to eat
 application applying to
 appose ask question
 apposition opposing
 approbation allowing
 approve allow
 approach come nigh
 appropriate make his own
 apt fit
 arbitrer { sum-
 arbitrator { pire
 arbitrement judgement
 arch-angel chief angel
 arch gr. chief angel
 archbishop chief bishop

architect chief builder
 argent silver
 argue to reason
 arithmetick gr. art of
 numbring
 ark ship
 armony house of armour
 arraign
 arrive * come to land
 averages * debt unpaid
 artificer handicrafts man
 artificial workman like
 articulate jointed
 ascend go up
 ascertain * assure
 assent agreement
 ascent going up
 ascribe give to
 askew easie
 aspect looking upon
 aspire climbe up
 asperate rough
 aspiration breathing
 assay * probe
 assail set upon
 assault see assail
 assertion affirming
 assiduity continuance
 asseveration earnest af-
 firming
 assign appoint
 assignation appointment
 assises
 assistance help
 associate company
 attrictive } binding
 astringent }
 astronomy } knowledge of the
 astrologie } stars

atheist without God.

atheism the opinion of the

Atheist

attach seize upon

attaint * convict of crime

attainder * a conviction

attempt * set upon

attentive heed

attribute give to

avarice covetousnes

audacious bold

audience hearing

auditor hearer, or Officer of

accunts

audible easie to be heard

averr avouch

augment to encrease

vouch affirm with earnestnes

authentical gr. of authoritv

autumn the harvest

axome certain principle

Balance a pair of scales

bayliffe

bankrupt bankrout

banquet

baptist a baptizer

baptism

babarian a rude person

barbarism barbarousnes

barque * a small ship

barreter a contentious person

barrester allowed to give counsell.

barter to bargain

battery beating

balm

beatitude blessednes

beguile deceive

beneficial profitable

benevolence good-will

benign favourable

benignity bounty

bereft deprived

besiege

biere

bishop overseer

blank to make wh'te

blaspheme gr. speaking

ill of God

blood

bear

beast

boat

booth

bought

bonnet cap

bzacelets

bzacer

bziel

brigandine coat of defence

brigatine see barque

brandish * to make a sword

bright

breath

brothelkeeper of a house

of bawdry

bruise

bruit

buggery conjunction with one of the same kinde

burgess a head man of a Town

build

Calliditie craftines

capacity conceit or receipt

cancel to undo

cannon gr. law

canonize make a Saint

capital deadly or great

capi-

capital containing
 capitulate
 raptious catching
 captive prisoner
 captivate make subject
 carbuncle k. disease of stone
 carnality fleshliness
 casualty chance
 castigation chastisement
 cathedral gr. Church, chief
 in the Diocess.
 catholick universal
 cauldron
 caution warning
 celebrate make famous
 celestially heavenly
 catalogue gr. bed-rell
 celerity swiftness
 censor corrector
 censure correction
 centurion captain
 cease
 cement
 center midst
 ceremony
 certain
 certifie
 cerule white lead
 cistern
 character the fashion of a letter
 chaunt * sing
 champion wild field
 chamfering lightness
 charter a grant, performing
 chamberlain
 chariot
 chancery
 chivalry knight-hood
 chief

cherubin order of angels
 chirography gr. hand-writing
 christ anointed
 chiriurgion gr.
 choler gr. a humour causing
 anger.
 chronicle gr. history
 chronographer gr. writer
 chronologie gr. story of times
 church faithfull people
 cristall gr. glass
 cider drink made of apples
 cinamon
 circle
 circuit
 cirren
 city
 citizen
 circumcise to cut about the priby-
 skin
 circumference round circuit
 circumlocution circumference of
 speech
 circumvent prevent
 civet
 civil
 clamorous ready to speak ill.
 clemency gentleness
 client he that is defended
 cockatrice k. beast
 collect gather
 colleague companion
 collation recitall
 coadjutor helper
 cogitation thought
 collusion deceit
 column one side of a page divi-
 ded
 comedy gr. stage-play
 com-

commencement a beginning
 comet gr. blazing star
 commentary exposition
 commodious profitable
 commotion rebellion
 communicate make partaker
 communion fellow-worship
 compact join together
 compendious short
 competitor he that standeth with
 me for an office
 compile gather and make
 complexion
 complices colleagues
 compose make
 composition agreement
 comprehend contain
 comprise see comprehend
 concoct to digest meat
 concord agree
 concordance agreement
 competent convenient
 compromit to make agree
 concavity hollownesse
 compulsion force
 conceal
 conception conceiving in the
 womb
 concupiscence desire
 concur agree together
 condescend agree unto
 condign worthy
 conduct guiding
 confession compounding
 confederat see compact
 confer talk together
 conference communication
 confidence trust
 confirm establish

confiscate forfeiture of goods
 consist battel
 confound overthrow
 congeal harden
 congestion a heaving up
 congregate gather together
 congruity see concord
 conjunction joining together
 conjecture guess
 consent agreement
 concent harmony
 consequence following
 consecrate to make holy
 consequent following
 conserve keep
 consist stand
 consolation comfort
 consistory a place of civil judge-
 ment
 consort see consent
 conspire agree for ill
 contrive expound
 consult take counsel
 contagious that corrupteth
 contemplation meditation
 continent modest abstaining
 contract make short
 contradiction
 contribute bestow
 contrite sorrowful
 contrition sorrow
 convert turn
 convict proved guilty
 convent bring before
 converse company with
 convocation calling together
 convulsion
 copartner fellow
 copious plentiful

corps

corps dead body
 corporal bodily
 corrosive fretting
 correspondent answerable
 corrigible easily corrected
 corroborate strengthen
 covert hiding place
 coſtive bound in body
 cosmography gr. diſcription
 of the world.
 counterpoise make lebel
 countermmand command con-
 trary
 compunction picking
 coſſin a basket of corpeſſes
 creed the belief
 credence belief
 credulous eaſie to believe
 criminous faulty
 crucifie faſtned to a creſſ
 crocodile k. of beaſts
 culpable blame-worthy
 cubite a foot and half
 cup-boord
 curſatile turning faſt over
 cymbal an inſtrument
 clyſter or a gliſter
 cypreſſ
 Deacon gr. provider for the
 poor
 debility weakneſſ
 deaf that cannot hear
 dammage loſſ
 decent comely
 decline fall away
 deciſion cutting a ſtray
 decorum comelineſſ
 decipher diſcribe
 dedicating a devoting
 deduct taken out

defect want
 deſlower to diſhonor
 defraud deceive
 deformed ill ſhapen
 define ſhew what it is
 degenerate be unlike his
 Anceſſors
 dehort move from
 deity God-head
 deiſie make like God
 delectation delight
 delicate dainty
 delude deceive
 deluge great flood
 deluſion mockery
 demonſtrate ſhew plainly
 denizon freeman
 denounce declare a ſentence
 againſt
 depend hang upon
 deportation carrying away
 depoſe put from
 deprive ſee oppoſe
 depute appoint
 deride mock
 derive fetch from
 derivation take from another
 derogate ſee detract
 deſcribe ſet forth
 deſcend go down
 deſart wilderneſſ
 deſiſt leave off
 deteſt hate greatly
 detect betray
 detract take from
 detriment loſſ
 detrude thruſt from
 devote given unto
 dexterity aptneſſ

diabolical de villay
 diadem crown
 diet manner of food
 dialogue gr. conference
 defame
 difficult hard
 diocesis gr. jurisdiction
 diocesan that hath jurisdiction
 digest bring in order, see concoct
 dignity worthynesse
 digress turn from
 dilate enlarge
 direct guide
 diminution lessening
 disburse* lay out money
 descend see descend
 disciple scholar
 discipline instruction
 dissent disagree
 discern see
 disclose discover
 discord disagreement
 discuss see dilate
 dis-joyn unioyn
 dis-franchise take away free-
 dome
 dismiss let pass
 disloyal disobedient
 disparagement inequality of
 birth
 dispence set free
 disperse spread abroad
 dispeople to unpeople a place
 descent from our ancestors
 dissimilitude unlikeness
 dissolve unloose
 dissolute careless
 dissonant disagreeing
 distinguish a difference

dice
 disable make unable
 disability unableness
 disanul make void
 disputable questionable, or
 doubtful
 define
 discomfit put to flight
 discomfiture a putting to flight
 descipher lay open
 digestion bringing into order
 digression going from the mat-
 ter
 difficulty hardness
 defamation a slandering
 dimension measuring
 direction ordering
 dissimulation dissembling
 discourse
 dismember part one piece from
 another
 disposition natural inclination or
 setting in order
 dissipation scattered
 dissolution breaking
 distillation distilling or
 dropping down
 distinct differing
 distinction making a difference
 divulgate make common
 dispoil take away by violence
 display spread abroad
 distracted troubled in mind
 distribution division
 disturb disquiet
 disswade see dehort
 ditty & matter of a song
 divert turn from
 divine heavenly

divi-

divinity heavenly doctrine
 diurnity dayliness
 doctrine learning
 dolour grief
 dolorous grievous
 docillity easiness to be taught
 dolphin k of fish
 domestical at home
 dominion } rule
 domination }
 Eclipse gr. sailing
 ecclesiastical belonging to the
 Church
 edict commandement
 edifice building
 education bringing up
 edition putting forth
 effect a thing to be done
 effectual forcible
 effeminate womanish
 efficacy force
 effusion pouring forth
 egress forth going
 enhance make greater
 election choice
 elect chosen
 elegance fine speech
 elephant k of beasts
 emrods k of diseases
 elevate lift up
 embleme gr. picture
 emmet, or pismire
 empire government
 encroach
 ennaration declaration
 encounter set against
 enduce move
 enimity } hatred
 samity }

enchan * bewitch
 enfranchise * make free
 enflame burn
 engrate press upon
 ensign flag of war
 enormous out of square
 enterr lay in the earth
 enterlace put between
 environ compass about
 epha k of measure
 epitaph gr. the writing on a
 Tomb
 epitomy gr. the brief of book
 epitomize gr. to make an Epito-
 my
 epistle gr. a letter sent
 episcopal bishop-like
 epicure given to pleasure
 epilogue conclusion
 equinoctial when the dayes and
 nights are equal
 erect set up
 erroneous full of error
 escheat forfeit
 essence substance
 estimate esteem
 eternal everlasting
 evangelist bringer of
 god tydings
 evict over come
 eunuch gr. gelded, or
 great officer
 evocation calling forth
 exasperate whet on
 exact perfect, or require with
 extremity
 exaggerate heap up
 exaltation advancing
 except

excursion running out
 exceed
 excell
 exchequer office of receipt
 exclaim crie out
 execrable cursed
 execute perform
 excrement dung
 exempt free
 exemplifie enlarge
 exhibit put up
 exile banish
 exorcist gr. conjurer
 expedient fit
 expel put out
 expend lay out
 expedition haste
 expect look for
 expire end
 explicate declare
 exploit enterprize
 expulsion driving out
 exquisite perfect
 extend spread forth
 extenuate lessen
 extol advance
 extort wring out
 extract draw out
 extemporal } sudden
 extemporary }
 Fabulous feigned
 fact deed
 faction division
 factious that maketh division
 facility easiness
 falconer
 fallacy deceit
 fantasie
 fatal by destiny

festivall feast day
 festivity mirth
 female } the she
 feminine }
 fertil fruitful
 fervent hot
 feaver ague
 figurative by signs
 finally lastly
 firmament skie
 flagon great wine pot
 flexible easily bent
 flegm one of the humours
 flux disease of scouring
 fornication uncleanness be-
 tween single persons
 fortification strengthening
 fountain head-spring
 fortitude valiantness
 fragments reliques
 fragility brittleness
 fragrant sweet smelling
 fraternity brotherhood
 fraudulent deceitful
 frequent often
 frivolous vain
 frontler k head attire
 fructifie make fruitful
 frustrate make void
 frugal thristy
 fugitive runnagate
 function calling
 funeral burial
 furbusher dresser
 furious raging
 future time to come
 Garboyl hurly-burly
 garnar corne-chamber
 gemm precious stone

genti-

gentile
 gener
 gentile
 gener
 gende
 genea
 genito
 geoma
 gestun
 ginge
 gourd
 gorg
 gorg
 gospe
 grad
 grad
 grati
 guar
 guly
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 Hab

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gentility } gentry
 generosity
 gentile heathen
 generation offspring
 gender
 genealogie generation
 genitor father
 geometry gr. art of measuring
 gesture
 ginger
 gourd k. plant
 gorget
 gorgeous
 gospel glad tidings
 gradation by steps
 graduate that hath taken degree
 gratifie to pleasure
 gratis freely
 guardian keeper
 gulph deep pool
 gyves fetters
 Hability }
 or } ableness
 ability
 habitable able to dwell in
 habit apparel
 harbinger sent before to prepare
 harmony g. music
 hallelujah praise to the Lord
 heraulds things messengers
 haughty lofty
 hebrew from Hebrews stock
 heathen for gentile
 helmet head piece
 heretick
 heretical that hold heresie
 homage worship
 hosanna lab. I pray thee
 horror fearful, sorrowful

hostage pledge
 host army
 hostility hatred
 humane gentle
 humidity moisture
 hymn gr. song
 hypocrite gr. dissembler
 hylope
 Ideot gr. unlearned
 Idolairy gr. false worship
 jealous
 Iesus Saviour
 ignominy reproach
 illegitimate unlawfully born
 illusion mockery
 imbecillity weakness
 imbark
 immediate next to
 imitation following
 immoderate without measure
 immortal everlasting
 impeach accuse
 immunity freedom
 impediment let
 imperial belonging to the
 Crown
 imperfection imperfectness
 impenitent unrepentant
 impiety ungodliness
 impose lay upon
 impression printing
 impudent shameless
 impugn disprove
 impute
 impunity without punishment
 impropriation making proper
 immanity beastly cruelty
 importune to be earnest with
 imperious desirous to rule

incessantly earnestly
 inquisition searching
 incense k. offering
 incense to stir up
 incident hapning
 inchant * bewitch
 inclination moving
 incline lean unto
 incumber trouble
 incommodious hurtfull
 incompatible unsufferable
 incongruity without agreement
 incontinent presently or unchast
 incur run into
 indemnity without loss
 indignity unworthines
 indignation hatred
 induce move
 induction bringing in
 indurate harden
 infamous ill reported
 infection corruption
 infer bring in
 infernal belonging to hell
 infirmity weakness
 inflammation inflaming
 Infinite without number
 influence a flowing in
 inform give notice
 ingrave carve
 ingredience entrance
 inhabite dwell in
 inhibit forbid
 inhibition forbid
 injunction committing
 injurious wrongfull or hurtfull
 innovate making new
 innovation making new
 inordinate out of order

insinuate creep in
 inspire breath into
 insolent proud
 instigation provoking
 institute appoint
 intercept prevent
 intercession going between, or
 making intreaty
 interchange exchange
 intercourse mutual access
 interest loan
 interline write between
 intermeddle deal with
 intermeddle mingle with
 intermission a ceasing
 interpreter expounder
 interrogation a question asking
 interrupt break off
 intricate inwadded
 introduction entrance
 intrude to thrust in violently
 invincible not to be won
 irruption breaking in
 irrevocable not to be recalled
 irreprehensible without reproof
 Israelite of Israel
 judicial belonging to judgment
 jubile year of joy
 juror sworn man
 juice
 justifie approve
 Lapidarie skilful in stones
 largesse or largis liberality
 lascivious wanton
 laud praise
 laurel bay-tree
 laxative loose
 legacy gift by will, or ambassage
 legion host

legate

legate ambass^{or} ge
legerdmain light-handed
 leprosie k. of diseases
 libertine loose in religion
 lethargy k. of browne disease
 licentious taking liberty
lieutenant deputy
 limitation appointment
 literature learning
 lingel Sh^{ow} makers th^{eyd}
 linguist skilful in tongues
 litigious quarrellous
 lore law
lotterie * casting of lots
loyall obedient
 lunatick wanting of wits
 Magician using witchcraft
 magistrate governour
 magnanimity of a great minde
 magnificence sumptuousness
 maladie disease
 malicious
male-contented discontented
 malign hating
 manacles fetters
 manger
 maranatha accursed
 manumiss set free
march go in array
 mart fair
 martial warlike
 marches borders
 margent edge of a booke
 marrow
 martyr gr. witness
 matron ancient woman
 matrice womb
 mature ripe
 mechanical gr. handy-craft

mediocrity measure
 medicine
 mercement
 mediator advocate
 mercer
 mercy
 meditate muse
 monstrous defiled
 melancholy gr. humour of solita-
 rinesse
 melodious sweet sounding
 meritorious that deserbeth
 method gr. order
 metaphor gr. similitude
 ministrat^{ion} ministring
 militant warring
 minority under age
 monastery col. of monks
 miraculous marvellous
mirrour * a looking glasse
 mitigate asswage
 mixtion mingling
 mixture *idem*
 mobility moving
 modest sober
 moderate temperate
modern of our times
moitie half
 moment weight, or sudden
 momentary sudden
 monarch gr. one ruling all
moote argue
 monument antiquity
 morality civil behavio^r
 mortal that endeth
 mortuary due to dead
 motive cause moving
 mortific kill
 mountain great hill

mini-

The Practise to the

munition defence
 mutable changeable
 mustachios upper lips haire
 malmsey
 muse goodness of learning
 mutation change
 myrrhe k. of sweet gums
 mytical that hath a myserie
 in it
 myserie hidden secret
 Native boyn
 narration declaration
 neer
 necessitie
 navigation sailing
 nephew
 nerve sine to
 negligence
 neuter of neither side
 Nicholaitan gr. an heretick
 from Nicholas
 negromancy gr. black art
 nonage under age
 nonsuit not following
 novice
 notifie of be knowledge
 numeration numbring
 nutriment nourishment
 obeyfance obedience
 oblation offering
 oblique crooked
 oblivious forgetful
 obstinate forward
 obscure dark
 obstruction stopping
 obtruse dull
 occidental belonging to the
 West
 odious hateful

odour smell
 odoriferous sweet smelling
 officious dutiful
 olive place of olives
 omnipotent almighty
 operation working
 opportunity fitness
 oppose set against
 opprobrious reproachful
 ordure dung
 original beginning
 oracle a speech from God
 ordination ordaining
 orphan without parents
 orthography gr. true writing
 ostentation boasting
 overplus more then needeth
 pacific quiet
 pamphlet small treatise
 pantopie a slipper
 paradise a place of pleasure
 paraphrase gr. exposition
 paramour amorous lover
 parable similitude
 parcel
 parget
 partial
 partition division
 passion suffering
 paslover one of the Jews feasts
 pathetical gr. vehement
 patriarch gr. chief father
 patrimony fathers gift
 patronage defence
 patronize defend
 pavillion tent
 paucity fewness
 pavement
 Peccavi I have offended

peculiar

peculiar proper
penſive ſorrowfull
pentecoſt gr. Whittſontide
perceive
pergrination tournyng in a
ſtrange land
peremptory reſolute
perfect
period end
perillous dangerous
permit ſuffer
permutable changeable
perpetuity a continuance
perplexity trouble, grief
perſecute
perſiſt } continue
perſevere }
perſpicuous evident
participate partake
pervert overthrow
perruke hair laid forth
perverſe ſteward
pedegree a ſtock
petition prayer
phantafie imagination
pheafant
phariſee one of that ſect
phynognomy knowledge by the
viſage
phyſick
phrase gr form of ſpeech
phrenſie gr. madneſſe
phyloſophy gr. ſtudy of wiſdom
pigeon
pirate ſea-robber
piety godlineſſe
pillage ſpoyle in war
pilot a ſer-gunter of a ſhip
plaintiff the complainant

planet gr. wandring ſtar
plauſible pleaſing
plenitude fulneſſe
plume ſe the
plurality more then one
policy
poitrel ornament for a
horſe breſt
poet gr. a verſe maker
poetreſſe a woman poet
poliſh deck
pollute deſile
pomegranat. k. of fruit
ponderous weighty
populous full of people
poſtſcript written after
protract deſer
popular pleaſing the people
preamble fore-ſpeech
precept command
predeceſſor before departed
predeſtinate appoint before
precious
precinct compaſſe
predominant ruling
preface ſee preamble
preiudice hurt
prejudicated forſtalled
premunire forfeiture of goods
preparative preparation
prepoſterous diſordered
prerogative privileged
preſbytery gr. elder ſhip
preſcript decrea
preſcription limitation
preſt ready
primitive firſt
priority firſt in place
priſtine old

probation allowance
 prodigious monstrous
 proceed go on
 profound deep
 profane ungodly
 prognosticate foretell
 progeny offspring
 prohibit forbid
 prologue for preface
 prolix tedious
 prompt ready
 promulgation for publication
 propitiatory sacrifice to pacifie
 propose propound
 propriety property
 prorogue put off
 prostitute set open for uncleanness
 prophesie foretell or propound
 prophet gr. he that prophesieth
 prospect a sight afar off
 prowess valiantness
 prose the writing that is not verse
 proselite gr. stranger converted
 prostrate fall down
 protest defend
 provocation provoking
 provident foreseeing
 prudence wisdom
 psalm heavenly song
 psalmograph & wytter of
 psalmist & psalms
 psalter book of psalms
 publish set abroad
 publick open
 publican toll-gatherer
 publication publishing
 purgatory place of purging

pursuit following
 puissant powerfull
 putrifie corrupt
 Quadrangle four cornered
 quadrant four squared
 queach thick heap
 quintessence the chief vertue
 quotidian daily
 Rapacity
 rapine violent catching
 ratifie establish
 real unfeigned
 receipt
 receit
 recognisance acknowledgement
 recoil go back
 reconcile bying into favour
 recreate refresh
 redeem buy again
 redemption buying again
 refection refreshing
 reflection casting back
 refer put over
 refuge succour
 regenerate born again
 regiment government
 register calender
 reject cast away
 rejoynder
 reiterate repeat
 relate report
 relation reporting
 relapse back-sliding
 relaxation refreshing
 relinquish forsake
 remit for the
 remiss loose
 remorse prick of conscience
 remove renew

renounce

renounce * forsake
 repast food
 repell pull back
 repeal call back
 repose put trust in
 repress put down
 repulse putting back
 repugnancy contrariety
 repugnant contrary
 repute account
 resign give over
 restoration restoring
 resume take again
 revoke call back
 rhetorick Art of Eloquence
 rethorician gr. skillfull in Rhe-
 torick
 rheumane gr.
 rogue
 ruinous ready to fall
 rudiment first instruction
 rupture breach
 rusticall clownish
 Sabbath rest
 sacrilege Church robbing
 sacrament holy sign, or oath
 sacrifice
 sadduce k. sectary
 safeguard safe-keeping
 saint help one
 sanctification holiness
 salubrity wholesomeness
 sanctity
 sanctimony holiness
 sanctuary holy place
 sandals gr. slippers
 sapience wisdom
 satiety fulness
 sayre nipping verse

saturity fulness
 savage wild
 sauce
 scalp pate
 scarifie launce a sore
 scepter sign of rule
 schism breach
 schismatick that moveth
 a schism
 scripture writing
 scruple doubt
 scrupulous full of doubts
 scourges
 scurrility saucy scoffing
 seclude shut out
 sectary see schismatick
 secondary the second
 seduce deceive
 sedulity diligence
 seigniory Lordship
 seminary a nursery
 senator Alderman
 sensible easily felt
 sense
 sensual brutish
 sepulchre grave
 sequel following
 sequester to remove
 from or displace.
 service
 sergeant
 servitude bondage
 servile slavish
 severity sharpness
 sex kind
 significant plainly signifying
 simplicity plainness
 sinister unhappy
 situation placing

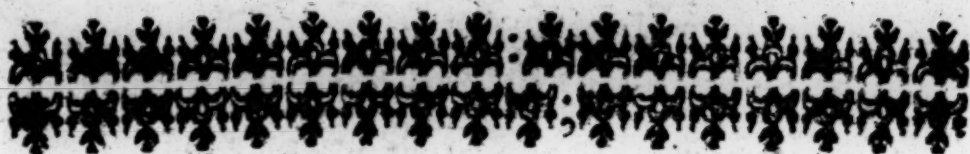
slaughter
 slice
 sluice
 soar mount high
 sociable fellow like
 solace
 solution unloosing
 society fellowship
 solicit move
 summary brief
 sophister caviller
 sorcery
 sovereign chief
 spacious large
 specific signifie
 special
 spicery
 spleen gr. mill
 spongeous like a sponge
 spruce
 squancy k. disease
 station standing
 stability sureness
 stillatory a distilling place
 stipendiary that serveth for wages
 studious diligent
 stile manner of speech
 submiss lowly
 suborn procure a false witness
 subscribe write under
 subtract take from
 subtract
 substitute deputy
 subtle crafty
 subversion overthrowing
 succeed follow
 suggest
 sulphure by inference

summarily briefly
 superficies upper side
 superfluous needless
 superscription writing above
 suppliant overthrow
 support bear up
 supposition supposing
 suppress
 superiour higher
 supremacye to dom
 surcharge overcharge
 surmount exceed
 surcingle
 suspense
 surplus see overplus
 survive overlive
 synagogue place of assembly
 sycophant tale bearer
 synode general assembly
 Tabernacle tent
 temerarious rash
 temerity rashness
 temperature temperate
 temperate keeping a mean
 temperance sobriety
 temple a Church
 tempestuous stormy
 temporize to see the time
 temporary for time
 terrestria earthly
 tenuity smallness
 tetrarch government of a
 fourth part
 tenure hold
 termination ending
 thwite whet
 timorous fearfull
 tertian every other day
 testification witnessing

theology gr. divinity
 thyme k. herb
 tractable as to handle
 tractate a treatise
 tragedy a solemn play
 tradition delivering
 from one to another
 traffique bargaining
 transfigure change
 transitory soon pass away
 tranquillity quietness
 transfer convey over
 transform transfigure
 transgress break
 translate turn
 transport carry over
 transpose change
 triangle three sided
 tribunal indigent seat
 tripartite three-fold
 trivial common
 tribe company
 tromp deceive
 triumph great joy
 triumphant rich king
 for the conquest
 tribute
 truce peace
 turbulent
 tympany k. rattle
 Vacant void
 valour courage
 vanquish overcome
 vapour moisture

vendible salable
 venerable respectfull
 versific make verses
 venereal fleshy
 vesture } garment
 vestiment }
 vice
 vicious
 view
 vincible
 victorious that hath gotten ma-
 ny victories
 vineyard orchard of grapes
 vigilant watchfull
 visitation coming to see
 vision sight
 ulcer blie
 union unity
 unite join
 universal general
 urine stale
 unvariable that hath not enough
 vocation calling
 volubility swiftness
 voluptuous given to pleasure
 urbanity civility
 usurp to be unlawful authority
 utility profit
 vulgar common
 wages
 wager
 weight
 wrought

FINIS.



To the Reader.

IF, notwithstanding my former Reasons in the Preface, thou doubtest that thy little Childe may have spoiled his Book before it be learned: thou mayest fitly divide it at the latter end of the second Book, or thou mayest reserve fair these written Copies untill he can read.

But if thou think me, either for hardness of rule, or length of matter, unfit for Children: plentiful experience in very young ones (believe him that hath tryed) doth daily confute thee. Therefore to dislike before thou hast either tried, or diligently read, were either to be rash or unkind.

Farewell.

A a b c d e f f f g h i k l l m n o p q r r
s s t t t u u v v x x z z.

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q
R S T U V W X Y Z.

[In the name of the father, and of the son, and of
the holy ghost, Amen.

My soul cleaveth to the dust. O quicken thou me
according to thy word.

I have acknowledged my wayes, and thou hear-
dest me. O teach me thy statutes.

Make me to understand the way of thy Com-
mandments, and so shall I talk of thy won-
drous works.

My soul melteth away for very heavinesse. Com-
fort thou me according to thy word.

Take from me the way of lying, and raise thou
me to make much of thy Law.

I have chosen the way of truth, and thy iudge-
ments have I laid before me.

I have sitted unto thy testimonies, O Lord
confound me not.

I will run the way of thy Commandments when
thou hast set my heart at liberty.

L O N D O N

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